Premium Hot Standby with Unity User Manual

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Table of Contents

Safety Information 7

About the Book 9

Part I Introduction 13

At a Glance 13

Chapter 1 Overview 15

Introduction 15
Overview of the Premium Hot Standby System 16
Premium Hot Standby CPUs Overview 18
Premium Hot Standby System Overview 20
Premium Hot Standby CPUs TSX H57 24M and TSX H57 44M Components . . 22
Using Premium Hot Standby CPUs LED indicators 23

Chapter 2 Compatibility, Differences, and Restrictions 25

Introduction 25
Compatibility with Installed PL7 System 26
Understanding System Words and System Bits 27
Understanding Multitasking Restrictions 28
In-rack I/O and Ethernet I/O Restrictions 29
Allowed Module in Premium Hot Standby 30
Understanding USB and Uni-Telway Link Restrictions 33
Understanding Application Restrictions 34

Chapter 3 Behavior and Performances 35

Introduction 35
3.1 Behavior of Premium Hot Standby 37
At a Glance 37
Premium Hot Standby with IEC Logic 38
Understanding the Premium Hot Standby Data Base Transfer Process 39
Understanding System Scan Time in Premium Hot Standby 40
3.2 Performances of Premium Hot Standby 44
Address Swap Times 44

Part II Maintaining 45
At a Glance 45

Chapter 4 Setting up, Installing, and Cabling 47
Introduction 47
Setting Up the Premium Hot Standby 48
Mapping the Backplane Extension 51
Connecting Two Premium Hot Standby PLCs 56
Connecting In-rack I/O 58
Connecting Ethernet I/O 61
Connecting Modbus 62

Chapter 5 Configuring 65
Introduction 65
5.1 Configuring a System with the Unity Pro Tabs and Dialogs 67
At a Glance 67
Introducing Unity Pro 68
Accessing the Base Configuration 69
Using the Overview Tab 70
Using the Configuration Tab 71
Using the Animation Tab and PLC Screen Dialogs 73
Using the Premium Hot Standby Tab 79
Configuring In-rack I/O 81
Configuring the PCMCIA Cards 82
Swapping Network Addresses at Switch over 84
5.2 Configuring TSX ETY 4103/5103 Modules 86
At a Glance 86
Overview of Premium Hot Standby TSX ETY 87
ETY Operating Modes and Premium Hot Standby 90
IP Address Assignment 93
Network Effects of Premium Hot Standby 95
5.3 Configuring Registers 99
At a Glance 99
Understanding the Non-Transfer Area, and Reverse Transfer Words 100
Understanding the Unity Command Register 101
Understanding the Unity Status Register 103
Transferring User Data 106
Using Initialized Data 107
Synchronization of Real Time Clocks 108

Chapter 6 Programming/Debugging 109
Presentation 109
6.1 Development of an Application 111
At a Glance 111
Programming Method 112
How to Program a Premium Hot Standby Application 116

Structure of Database 118
Transferring the program in the Primary and the Standby 123
6.2 Debug Program 124
Debugging 124

Chapter 7 Operating 127
Introduction 127
7.1 Start/Stop System 129
At a Glance 129
Starting the two PLCs 130
Stopping the Premium Hot Standby 132
7.2 Switchover 133
At a Glance 133
Operating modes overview 134
Conditions for Switch over 136

Chapter 8 Maintaining 141
Introduction 141
Verifying the Health of a Premium Hot Standby 142
Detecting and Diagnosing Failures in a Premium Hot Standby 143
Detecting Primary CPU and ETY-sync link failures 145
Detecting Standby CPU and ETY-sync link failures 146
Detecting CPU-sync Link Failures 147
Checking for Identical Application Programs—Checksum 148
Replacing a Faulty Module 149
Troubleshooting a Hot Standby PLC 150

Part III Modifying and Upgrading 153
At a Glance 153

Chapter 9 Handling Application Modification 155
Introduction 155
Understanding Premium Hot Standby Logic Mismatch 156
Online/Offline Modifications to an Application Program 157

Chapter 10 Handling CPU OS Upgrade 161
Introduction 161
Overview of Premium Hot Standby OS Upgrade 162
Executing the OS Upgrade Procedure 163

Appendices 165
Appendices for Premium Hot Standby 165

Appendix A Additional Information 167
Introduction 167
CPUs TSX H57 24M/TSX H57 44M Specifications for Premium Hot Standby . 168

TextIDs. 174

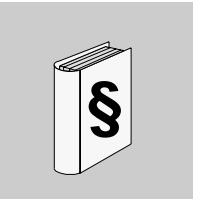
Appendix B System Detailed Behavior upon Failures 175

Introduction 175
Overview of Failures 176
Halt or Stop Events on PLC 178
Hardware or Firmware CPU Failure 181
Power Failure on the Main Rack 184
Power Failure on an Extendable Rack. 187
Hardware or Firmware ETY failure 190
Hardware or Firmware Failure on ETY Dedicated to HMI and SCADA 193
Failure on the Ethernet Copro 196
CPU-sync link failure between Primary and Standby PLCs 199
Monitored ETY and I/O Scanner Disconnection 201
Full Ethernet I/O Link Disconnection 205
Hardware Failure of a Digital Module 207
Hardware Failure of the SCP card in SCY 210

Glossary 213

Index 229

Safety Information



Important Information

NOTICE

Read these instructions carefully, and look at the equipment to become familiar with the device before trying to install, operate, or maintain it. The following special messages may appear throughout this documentation or on the equipment to warn of potential hazards or to call attention to information that clarifies or simplifies a procedure.

The addition of this symbol to a Danger or Warning safety label indicates that an electrical hazard exists, which will result in personal injury if the instructions are not followed.

This is the safety alert symbol. It is used to alert you to potential personal injury hazards. Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid possible injury or death.

⚠ DANGER

DANGER indicates an imminently hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, **will result** in death or serious injury.

⚠ WARNING

WARNING indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, **can result** in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.

⚠ CAUTION

CAUTION indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, **can result** in injury or equipment damage.

PLEASE NOTE

Electrical equipment should be installed, operated, serviced, and maintained only by qualified personnel. No responsibility is assumed by Schneider Electric for any consequences arising out of the use of this material.

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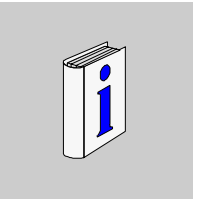
About the Book



At a Glance

Document Scope

This guide describes the Premium Hot Standby System consisting of the Unity Pro software, the Premium Hot Standby processor TSX H57 24M or TSX H57 44M, power supplies, Ethernet I/O and TCP/IP Ethernet communication module TSX ETY 4103/5103.

This guide describes how to build a Premium Hot Standby System. Users of PL7 Warm Standby Premium systems should note that significant differences exist between Unity and PL7 systems, and where important, this guide identifies those differences.

Note: Software Requirements
Required to use a Premium Hot Standby:

- Unity Pro 3.0 or higher version,
- ETY 4103/5103 V4.0 or higher version.

Note: Who should use this document?
Anyone who uses a Hot Standby system or needs fault-tolerant availability through redundancy in an automation system.
You should have knowledge of programmable logic controllers (PLCs).
You should possess a working knowledge of the Unity Pro software.

Note: Terminology
This guide uses the following terminology:
- Application program = a project or logic program,
- Controller = a Unity Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) module, which contains both,
  1. A CPU.
  2. A Copro.
- CPU = (Central Processing Unit) a microprocessor in the controller, which processes the application program,
- Copro = a microprocessor in the controller, which communicates between two controllers,
- Modify = to edit or to change an application program,
- Module = any unit either a controller, ETY, DEY, DSY, AEY, ASY, SCY,
- Scan = program cycle.

Because Premium Hot Standby delivers fault-tolerant availability through redundancy, use a Premium Hot Standby when downtime cannot be tolerated. Redundancy means that two backplanes are configured identically. A Premium Hot Standby must have identical configurations:

- Identical Hot Standby processor TSX H57 24M or TSX H57 44M,
- Identical TCP/IP Ethernet communication module TSX ETY 4103/5103,
- Identical versions of the CPU, Copro, and ETY firmware,
- Identical power supplies,
- Identical In-rack I/O (if they are used),
- Identical cabling and cabling systems,
- Identical sequential placement on the backplane,
- Identical application,
- Identical cartridge.

Validity Note

The data and illustrations found in this book are not binding. We reserve the right to modify our products in line with our policy of continuous product development. The information in this document is subject to change without notice and should not be construed as a commitment by Schneider Electric.

Related Documents

Title of Documentation	Reference Number
Premium and Atrium Using Unity Pro User Manual	Available on Unity Pro documentation CD Telemecanique.com web site.

Title of Documentation	Reference Number
Grounding and Electromagnetic Compatibility of PLC System	Available on Unity Pro documentation CD Telemecanique.com web site.

Product Related Warnings

User Comments

We welcome your comments about this document. You can reach us by e-mail at techpub@schneider-electric.com.

Introduction

I

At a Glance

Purpose

This part introduces the Premium Hot Standby System. The content describes the hardware available, the compatibility of Premium Hot Standby with PL7 systems, and using IEC logic and Unity.

What's in this Part?

This part contains the following chapters:

Chapter	Chapter Name	Page
1	Overview	15
2	Compatibility, Differences, and Restrictions	25
3	Behavior and Performances	35

Overview

1

Introduction

Overview

In this chapter you will find a brief overview of the Premium Hot Standby System, the module, the CPUs, and the indicators.

What's in this Chapter?

This chapter contains the following topics:

Topic	Page
Overview of the Premium Hot Standby System	16
Premium Hot Standby CPUs Overview	18
Premium Hot Standby System Overview	20
Premium Hot Standby CPUs TSX H57 24M and TSX H57 44M Components	22
Using Premium Hot Standby CPUs LED indicators	23

Overview of the Premium Hot Standby System

Purpose of a Hot Standby System

Use a Premium Hot Standby System when downtime cannot be tolerated. Hot Standby Systems deliver high availability through redundancy. A hot standby PLC system consists of single or multi-rack configuration.

The mandatory redundant components are:

- Premium rack with line terminators,
- Hot Standby processor TSX H57 24M or TSX H57 44M,
- Power Supply Module,
- One TCP/IP Ethernet communication module TSX ETY 4103/5103, minimum firmware version 4.0.

The optional redundant components are:

- Extension racks with power supply,
- Bus X remote rackmaster module TSX REY 200,
- Other TCP/IP Ethernet communication module TSX ETY 4103/5103, minimum firmware version 4.0,
- Modbus communication module TSX SCP 114 in TSX SCY 21601,
- Discretes/Analog input module,
- Discretes/Analog output module.

The two Hot Standby PLCs are configured with identical hardware and software.

One of the Hot Standby processors TSX H57 24M or TSX H57 44M's acts as the Primary controller, and the other acts as the Standby controller.

Primary and Standby Controllers

The Primary controller executes the application program, controls the Ethernet I/O and In-rack I/O, and updates the Standby controller after every scan (program cycle). If the Primary controller fails, the Standby controller takes control within one scan. To determine if the Primary controller failed, note controller's status displayed in the Display block with indicator lamp.

The Standby controller does not execute the full application program but only the first section, and the Standby controller does not control the redundant In-rack I/O and Ethernet I/O but checks the Primary health.

Note:
- Redundant In-rack I/Os are those that are connected in parallel between the 2 PLCs via specific connection blocks.
- Local In-rack I/Os are not connected in parallel.

The Primary and the Standby controllers can manage local In-rack I/O with some restrictions.

Switchover Capability

Either of the two controllers may function as the Primary controller and the other as the Standby controller.

Primary and Standby states are switchable.

Therefore, if one of the two controllers is functioning as the Primary controller, the other must be in Standby mode. Otherwise, the second controller is in the default mode, which is offline.

The Ethernet I/O and the redundant In-rack I/O are always controlled by the Primary controller.

Monitoring the System

The Primary and the Standby controllers communicate with each other constantly to monitor the functionality of the system.

- If the Primary controller fails, the state of the controllers is switched. The Standby controller becomes the Primary, executes the application program, and controls the Ethernet I/O and the ETY.
- If the Standby controller fails, the Primary controller continues to run without redundancy and acts as a stand alone system.

Power Cycle

On power cycle, the controller that has the lowest MAC address will become the Primary. The second system automatically becomes the Standby.

Handling In-rack I/O

In-rack I/O are supported in a Premium Hot Standby system.

Software Requirements

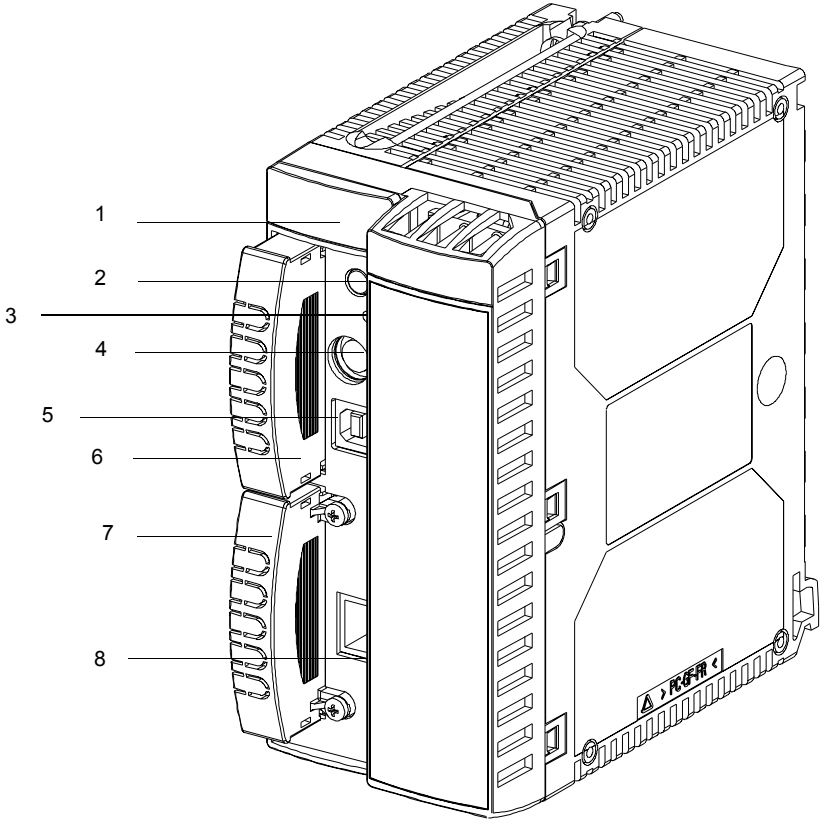
Required to use for a Premium Hot Standby System:

- Unity Pro 3.0 or higher.

Premium Hot Standby CPUs Overview

Illustration

The following figure shows the Premium Hot Standby CPU TSX H57 24M and its components (same description for TSX H57 44M):



1 Display block with indicator lamps
2 DOS File Memory extract button (not used)
3 Cold start reset button
4 Uni-Telway Terminal port (programming tool connection, HMI)
5 USB Terminal port (programming tool connection)
6 PCMCIA slot for application memory card extension (Slot A)
7 PCMIA slot for data storage card (Slot B)
8 Dedicated port for CPU-sync link connection

Note: Unity Premium Standby CPUs are equipped with two receptacles (A and B) in which to install PCMCIA cards. PCMCIA is a standard type of memory card.

Norms and company standards

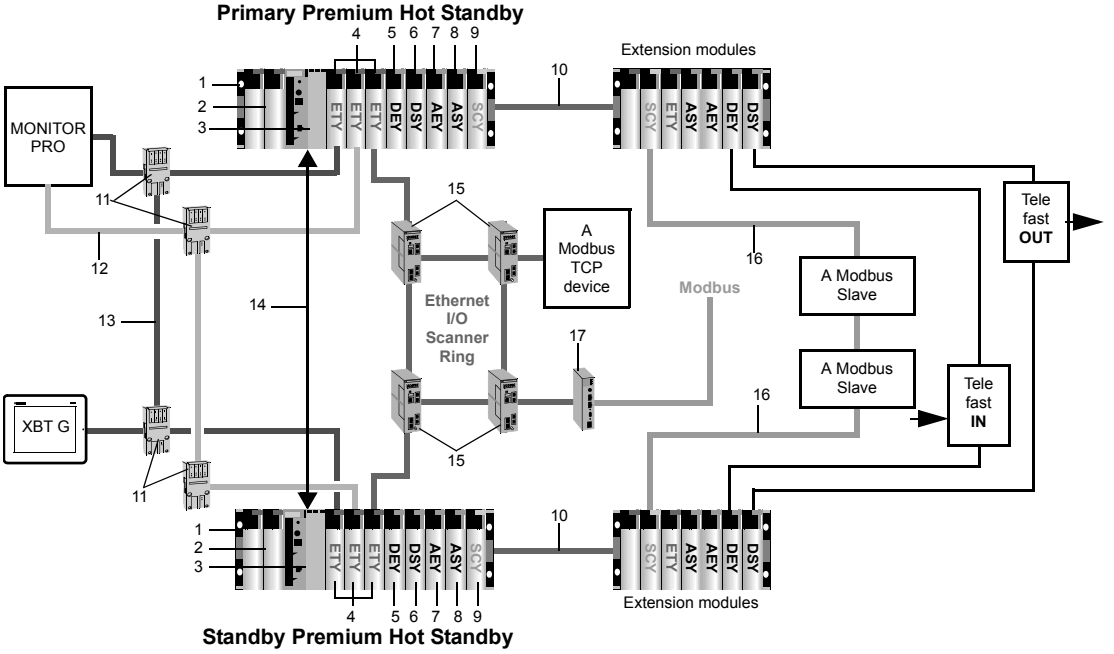
The TSX H57 24M and TSX H57 44M are compliant with the following classifications:

- Non Maritime:
  - CE
  - ICE
  - UL
  - CSA
  - Hazardous location by CSA
- Maritime:
  - BV
  - DNV
  - Lloyd's
  - GL
  - RINA
  - ABS

Premium Hot Standby System Overview

System Components

The following graphic shows a typical architecture example for a Premium Hot Standby System:



The following table describes the items of typical architecture example for a Premium Hot standby:

Items	Description
1	Main rack
2	Power supply
3	PLC processor (TSX H57 22M or TSX H57 44M)
4	Ethernet modules (TSX ETY 4103/5103) with Monitored ETY that manages an I/O scanner ring
5	Discrete Input module (example: TSX DEY 64D2K)
6	Discrete Output module (example: TSX DSY 64T2K)
7	Analog Input module (example: Low level isolated Inputs, termocouples, temperature probes TSX AEY 414)
8	Analog Output module (example: Isolated Output s TSX ASY 410)

Items	Description
9	Communication module (TSX SCY 21601 with Modbus PCMCIA TSX SCP 114)
10	XBus
11	Ethernet Switch
12	Ethernet and SCADA Bus #2
13	Ethernet and SCADA Bus #1
14	CPU-sync Link
15	Ethernet Ring Switch
16	Modbus RS485 cable
17	Modbus Gateway (example: TSX ETG 1000)

Modbus components

A Modbus TCP device can be:

- STB
- OTB
- Momentum I/O
- ATV61
- XBT G
- XBT GT
- Premium

A Modbus slave can be:

- STB
- OTB
- ATV31
- TEsysU

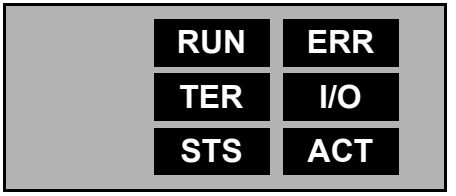
Premium Hot Standby CPUs TSX H57 24M and TSX H57 44M Components

Display Block

The display Block provides the following informations:

- ERR: faults relating to the processor module,
- RUN: program execution states and Hot Standby mode,
- I/O: faults on another station module or configuration fault,
- TER: activity on the Terminal port.

The following illustration presents the Display block:



Memory extract button

This button is not used.

Cold start Reset Button

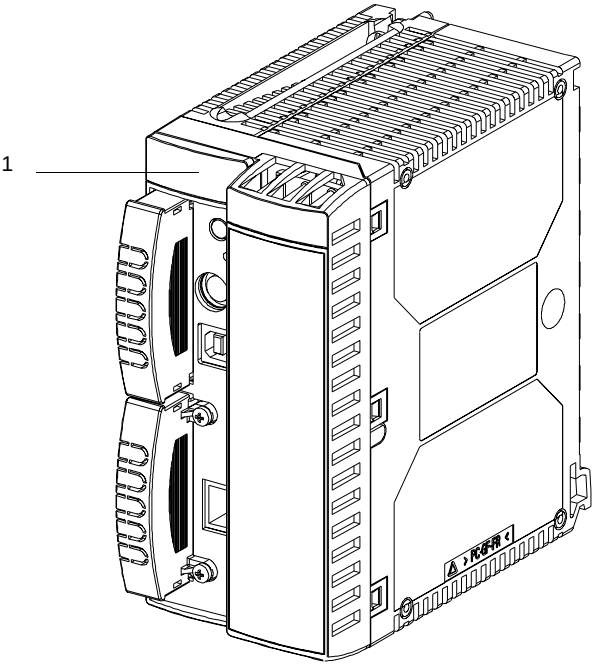
This button forces a cold start of the PLC.

Using Premium Hot Standby CPUs LED indicators

Overview

The LED indicators are positioned on the Display Block.

Position of indicators on Premium Hot Standby CPUs TSX H57 24M and TSX H57 44M:



1 Display Block with LED indicators

Interpreting the LED Indicators

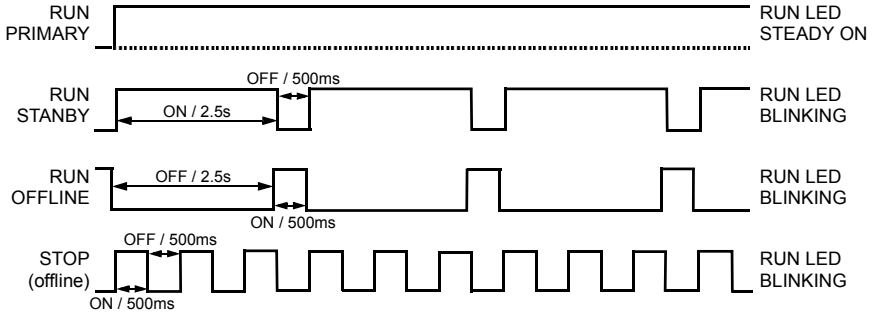
The LEDs provide information:

CPUs TSX H57 24M and TSX H57 44M		
LEDs	**Color**	**Indicates**
ACT	Yellow	Blinking: communication activity between Primary and standby controllers.
STS	Yellow	• Blinking: the system is redundant and data are exchanged from the Primary to Standby controller. • Steady on: the system is not redundant or the Copro is booting from power-on to end of self-tests. • Steady off: Copro auto tests failed.
Note: No activity returns the LEDs to the default. The Premium Hot Standby CPU uses an embedded coprocessor (Copro) to provide a dedicated communications link, which transfers data between the Primary and Standby controllers.		

The state of the RUN LED depends of the HSBY mode:

- STOP
- RUN Primary
- RUN Standby
- RUN Offline

The following illustration displays the CPU status with the LEDs:



Compatibility, Differences, and Restrictions

2

Introduction

Overview

In this chapter you will find an overview of compatibilities, for a system that has already been installed, differences from a PL7 Warm Standby Premium system, and restrictions for the Premium Hot Standby Unity system.

What's in this Chapter?

This chapter contains the following topics:

Topic	Page
Compatibility with Installed PL7 System	26
Understanding System Words and System Bits	27
Understanding Multitasking Restrictions	28
In-rack I/O and Ethernet I/O Restrictions	29
Allowed Module in Premium Hot Standby	30
Understanding USB and Uni-Telway Link Restrictions	33
Understanding Application Restrictions	34

Compatibility with Installed PL7 System

Unity Premium Legacy Systems

The Unity Premium HSBY functionality is partially compatible with the PL7 one because:

- Compatible: FIPIO devices can only be connected to a HSBY Premium system through an Ethernet-to-Fipio gateway. Such a gateway can be programmed using a standalone Premium PLC with a Fipio integrated port and an Ethernet port,
- Not compatible: use of specific DFB for the data exchange: Ha-db_basic, Ha_db_cycle_opt, Ha_db_size_opt,
- Not compatible: use of specific EF for Grafcet (SFC in Unity) context exchange.

PL7 Warm Standby conversion

A PL7 Warm Standby application will be accepted by the PL7 Unity Pro converter.

The features that are not supported by the Premium HSBY PLC will not be converted (errors signaled by the converter), but the rest of the application will be converted.

After conversion, the new Unity Pro application will require important modifications to fit to the Ethernet I/O and new Premium HSBY features.

Understanding System Words and System Bits

Overview

In accordance with IEC standards, Unity uses global objects called system Bits and system Words. These Bits and Words are used to manage the states of the two PLCs.

System Word %SW60

System Word %SW60 can be used to read from and to write to the Premium Hot Standby Command Register.

Note: %SW60 is described using the IEC convention.

System Word %SW61

System Word %SW61 can be used to read the contents of the Premium Hot Standby Status Register.

Note: %SW61 is described using the IEC convention.

System Word %SW62/63/64/65

System Words %SW62/63/64/65 are reverse registers reserved by the Reverse Transfer process. These four reverse registers can be written to the application program (first section) of the Standby controller and are transferred at each scan to the Primary controller.

Understanding Multitasking Restrictions

General

In a Premium Hot Standby, the Standby controller is ready to assume the role of the Primary controller by having the same application loaded (in the Standby) and by receiving from the Primary—once per scan—a copy of the Primary's data. During the scan, there is a tight synchronization between the Primary and Standby.

MAST TASK

Schneider Electric recommends using only MAST task to execute the application Program. Using MAST task is consistent with the fact that data transfer is synchronized with the MAST task.

Asynchronous Events

Using a Premium Hot Standby in a multitasking environment may cause data to change between scans. Because in a multi-tasking system, events may occur asynchronously to the normal scan. Those events may happen at a faster rate, the same rate, or at a slower rate. The result is that data modified by these events can be changed during a transfer.

FAST TASK

⚠ CAUTION

RISK OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

The use of a Fast task driving dedicated outputs is not recommended because the output values are transmitted from the Primary to the Standby at the Mast task frequency.
Ensure that you both analyze your system needs and account for problems that may arise if you use Fast.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.

In-rack I/O and Ethernet I/O Restrictions

General

Note the two following restrictions:

- Only In-rack discrete I/O and Analog I/O can be used with a Premium Hot Standby System. These I/O are a part of the redundant system,
- Ethernet I/O are not considered part of the redundant system. They are shared between the two PLCs,
- Only the Primary PLC manages the redundant In-rack I/O and the Ethernet I/O.

Allowed Module in Premium Hot Standby

General

The following table presents the redundant modules supported by the Premium Hot Standby:

Designation	Reference	Function	Quantity
Remote			
Bus X remote module	TSX REY 200	Connection of racks at a long distance	2xn
Communication			
Ethernet TCP/IP communication module for redundant applications	TSX ETY 4103/5103 Version min. 4.0	Ethernet TCP/IP module with transparency of addressing for third-party devices (SCADA/HMI)	2xn
Modbus communication module	TSX SCY 21601 Version min.: 2.1	Communication Modbus master and support of PCMCIA TSX SCP 114	2xn
Modbus communication module	TSX SCY 11601	Communication Modbus Master	2xn
Multi protocol card	TSX SCP 114 (RS 485)Version min.: 1.7	Modbus slave communication with transparency of addressing for third-party Master devices (1)	2xn
Discrete inputs/outputs modules			
Discrete inputs modules	TSX DEY...K	Discrete input modules with HE10 connectors	2xn
Discrete outputs modules	TSX DSY...K	Discrete output modules with HE10 connectors	2xn
Discrete inputs/outputs modules	TSX DMY...K	Discrete event / reflex input/output modules with HE10 connectors	2xn
Discrete inputs modules	TSX DEY...	Discrete input modules with screw terminal block	2xn
Discrete outputs modules	TSX DSY...	Discrete output modules with screw terminal block	2xn
Preventa Safety modules	TSX PAY...	Safety modules with screw terminal block and SUB-D	2xn
16 channel modularity input connection bases	ABE7 ACC11	Facilitate the wiring for the redundant discrete input modules	1xn
16 channel modularity output connection bases	ABE7 ACC10	Facilitate the wiring for the redundant discrete output modules	1xn
Analog inputs/outputs modules			
Analog inputs modules	TSX AEY...	Analog inputs modules with screw terminal block or SUB-D	2xn

Designation	Reference	Function	Quantity
Analog outputs modules	TSX ASY...	Analog outputs modules with screw terminal block or SUB-D	2xn

⚠ CAUTION

RISK OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

The HSBY system operation is not guaranteed if other in rack redundant modules than the listed ones are used.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.

(1): This card is accepted in the SCY PCMCIA slot and not in the CPU PCMCIA slot.

The following table presents the shared modules supported by the Premium Hot standby:

Designation	Reference	Function	Quantity
Advantys STB modules			
Advantys STB NIM	STB NIP 2212	Ethernet TCP/IP communicator for Advantys STB	1xn
Input/output modules	STB...	STB input/output modules (discrete/ analog)	1xn
Counting module	STB EHC 3020	40Khz counter module	1xn
Advantys FTB/FTM modules			
Input/output modules	FTB..., FTM...	FTB/FTM input/output modules	1xn
Momentum modules			
Ethernet communicator	170 ENT 110 0x	Ethernet communicator for Momentum I/O	1xn
Input/output modules	170 A...	Momentum Input/output modules	1xn
Advantys OTB and Twido modules			
Ethernet communicator	OTB,1E0, DM9LP	Ethernet communicator with embedded I/O	1xn
Twido I/O	TWD...	Twido I/O modules	1xn
Altivar			
Variable Speed drives	Altivar xx	Altivar with Ethernet interface	1xn
TesysU motor starters over Modbus are compatible with Premium Hot Standby system. They have to be used with Telemecanique Ethernet/Modbus Gateway one of the following: ● TSX ETG 100 gateway ● TSX ETG 1000 gateway ● 174 CEV 30020 gateway			
ConneXium-Ethernet			

Designation	Reference	Function	Quantity
All products of the ConneXium family that are compatible with standard TSX ETY 4103/5103 Ethernet modules in a non Hot Standby configuration are also compatible with the new Hot Standby ETY modules in a Hot Standby configuration. These ConneXium products can be used in different Ethernet topology: tree, ring,... With the 499NxS27100 or TCSESM0x3F2CU0 switches, it is possible to share Ethernet devices on a redundant optical ring or a redundant copper ring			
RTU modules			
TSX ETW 320/330 Wade RTU modules			

Understanding USB and Uni-Telway Link Restrictions

No address swapping on USB and Uni-Telway link

The USB and Uni-Telway terminal ports are only point to point connections that cannot be used for transparent access to the Primary controller:

- In Master mode (default mode), the Uni-Telway terminal port is a point to point connection allowing Unity Pro to communicate with its local controller,
- In Slave mode, the Uni-Telway terminal port does not support address swapping at switch over.

Understanding Application Restrictions

Application restrictions

The application restrictions are:

- The use of events tasks is not recommended. An event can be lost if it occurs just before or during a switch over,
- The use of a FAST tasks driving dedicated outputs is not recommended. Some change of state on the outputs can be lost at switch over,
- The use of counting modules is not recommended. Depending on the frequency, a certain amount of pulses can be lost at switch over,
- The use of edges is not recommended. It is not possible to guarantee that they are taken into account during a switch over,
- The use of the SAVE_PARAM function is not possible in a Hot Standby application. This function overwrites the initial value of a module parameter that is stored in the program code area, this area being not transferred from the primary to the standby. The explicit instructions like READ_PARAM, WRITE_PARAM, SAVE_PARAM, WRITE_CMD that generates an exchange between the PLC processor and a module are not compatible with Hot Standby applications (but they are allowed: no control done by Unity Pro),
- It is not possible to replace the initial values of the declared variables with a save attribute (,e.g.: DFB variables) with the current values: no use of %S94,
- The following Legacy function blocks are forbidden:
  - PL7_COUNTER
  - PL7_DRUM
  - PL7_MONOSTABLE
  - PL7_REGISTER_32
  - PL7_REGISTER_255
  - PL7_TOF, PL7_TON, PL7_TP
  - PL7_3_TIMER

Behavior and Performances

3

Introduction

Overview

This chapter provides information about behavior and performances of a Premium Hot Standby System.

What's in this Chapter?

This chapter contains the following sections:

Section	Topic	Page
3.1	Behavior of Premium Hot Standby	37
3.2	Performances of Premium Hot Standby	44

3.1 Behavior of Premium Hot Standby

At a Glance

Purpose

This section describes the Behavior of the Premium Hot Standby system.

What's in this Section?

This section contains the following topics:

Topic	Page
Premium Hot Standby with IEC Logic	38
Understanding the Premium Hot Standby Data Base Transfer Process	39
Understanding System Scan Time in Premium Hot Standby	40

Premium Hot Standby with IEC Logic

Overview

A Premium Hot Standby System requires two backplanes configured with identical hardware, software, and firmware. One of the controllers (PLC) functions as the Primary controller and the other as a Standby controller.

- The Primary updates the Standby after every scan.
- The Primary and Standby communicate constantly monitoring the health of the system.
- If the Primary fails, the Standby takes control within one scan.

Data Transfer and User Data

In a Premium Hot Standby System, data is transferred from Primary to Standby after every scan.

The following data transfers after every scan:

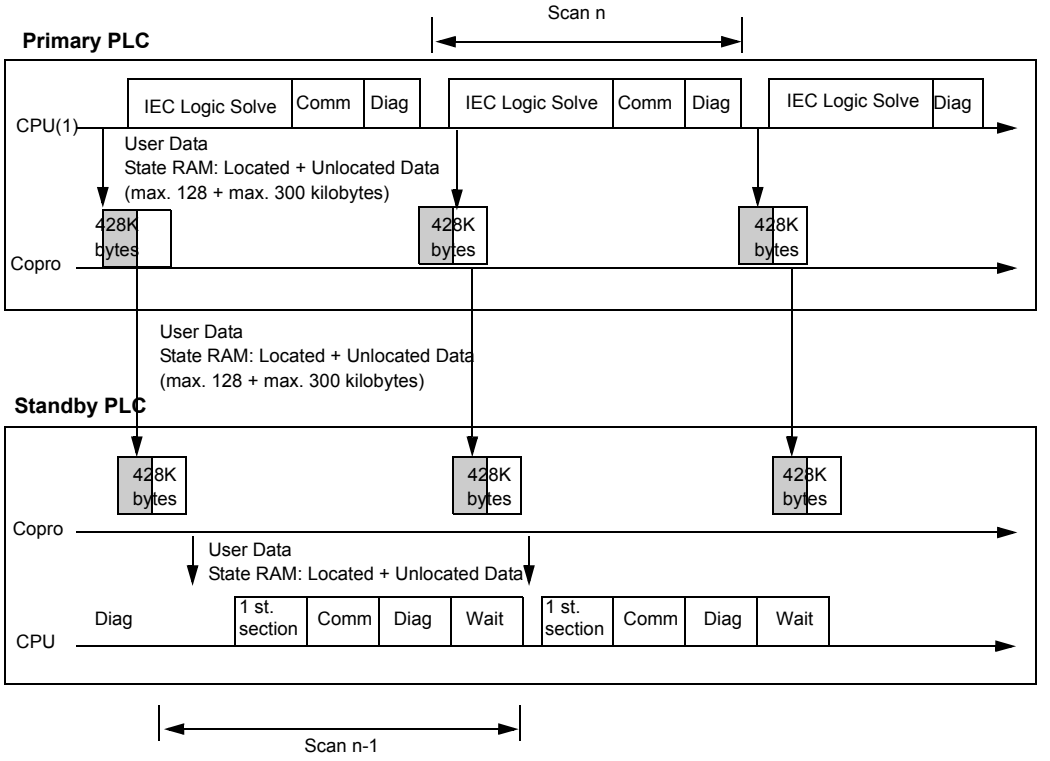
- Located Variables (maximum 128 Kilobytes),
- All Unlocated variables up to 300 Kilobytes on TSX H57 44M,
- All instances of the DFB and EFB type,
- SFC variable area,
- System Bits and Words.

Note: Forced Bits at Transfer
At each scan, all forced bits are transferred from the Primary to the Standby.

Understanding the Premium Hot Standby Data Base Transfer Process

Hot Standby Transfer Diagram

The following illustrates the transfer of data from the Primary to the Standby:



Item	CPU model	Max Data size
(1)	TSX H57 24M	192 Kilobytes
	TSX H57 44M	440 Kilobytes

Understanding System Scan Time in Premium Hot Standby

Effect on System Scan Time

The scan time of any Premium Hot Standby System depends on the amount of data transferred.

Because data must be transferred from Primary to Standby, any Premium Hot Standby System always has a higher scan time than a comparable standalone system.

Note: A CHANGE FROM LEGACY
In legacy systems (PL7 Warm Standby Premium), the CPU performed both:
- application program (project) processing,
- communication transfer.

In a Premium Hot standby, in parallel:
- CPU performs application program processing,
- Copro performs communication transfer.

Result: Greatly reduced transfer time with Unity.

Performance Considerations

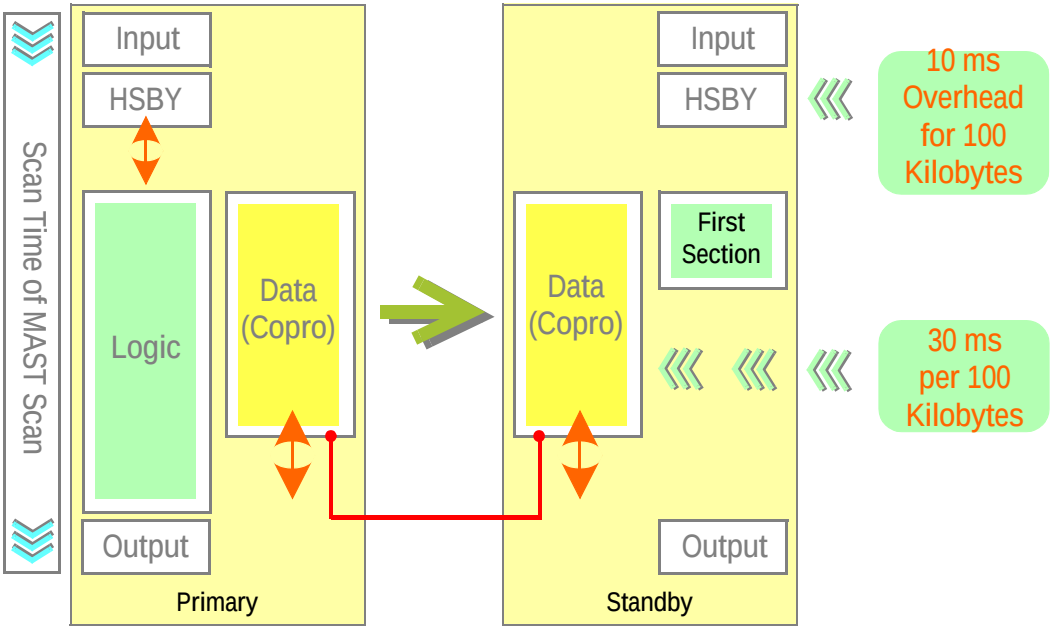
A Premium Hot Standby increases the length of a MAST task scan time, creating system overhead.

Note: System Overhead
System overhead is the time required to copy the application data to the communication link layer.

The network scan (communication between Primary and Standby copros):

1. exchanges data between both controllers,
2. runs in parallel with the application program.

A Hot Standby system



Most of the time, the network scan time is included in the MAST scan time.

Examples

However, when processing some application programs, additional system overhead may occur.

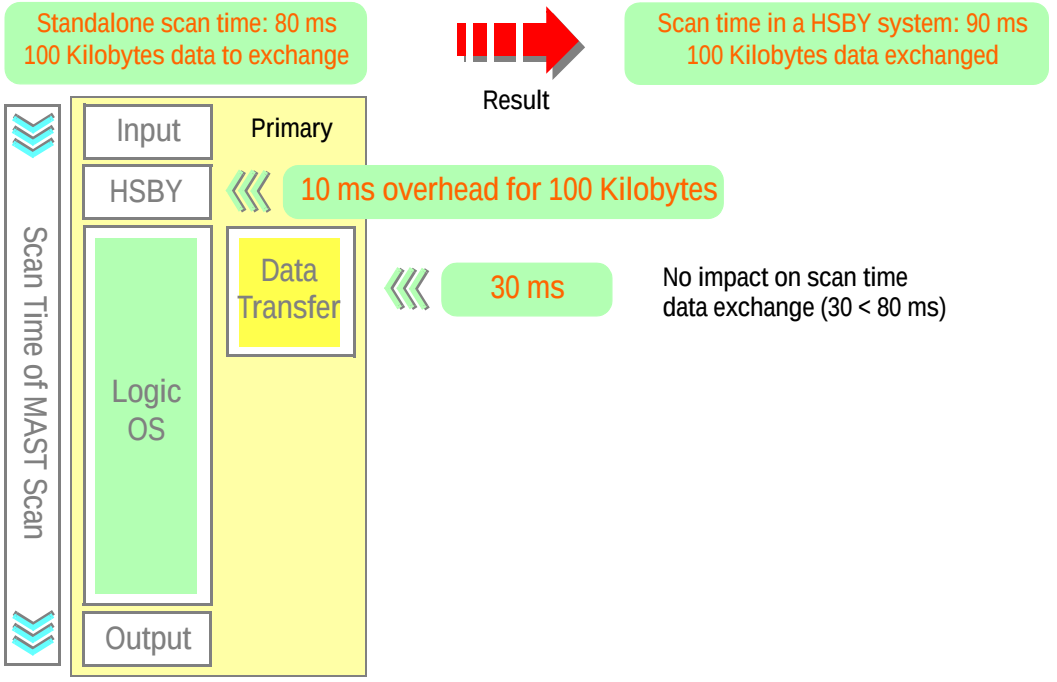
Example #1:

- Standalone application scan time: 80 ms,
- Data (state RAM + unlocated variables): 100 Kilobytes.

Example #2:

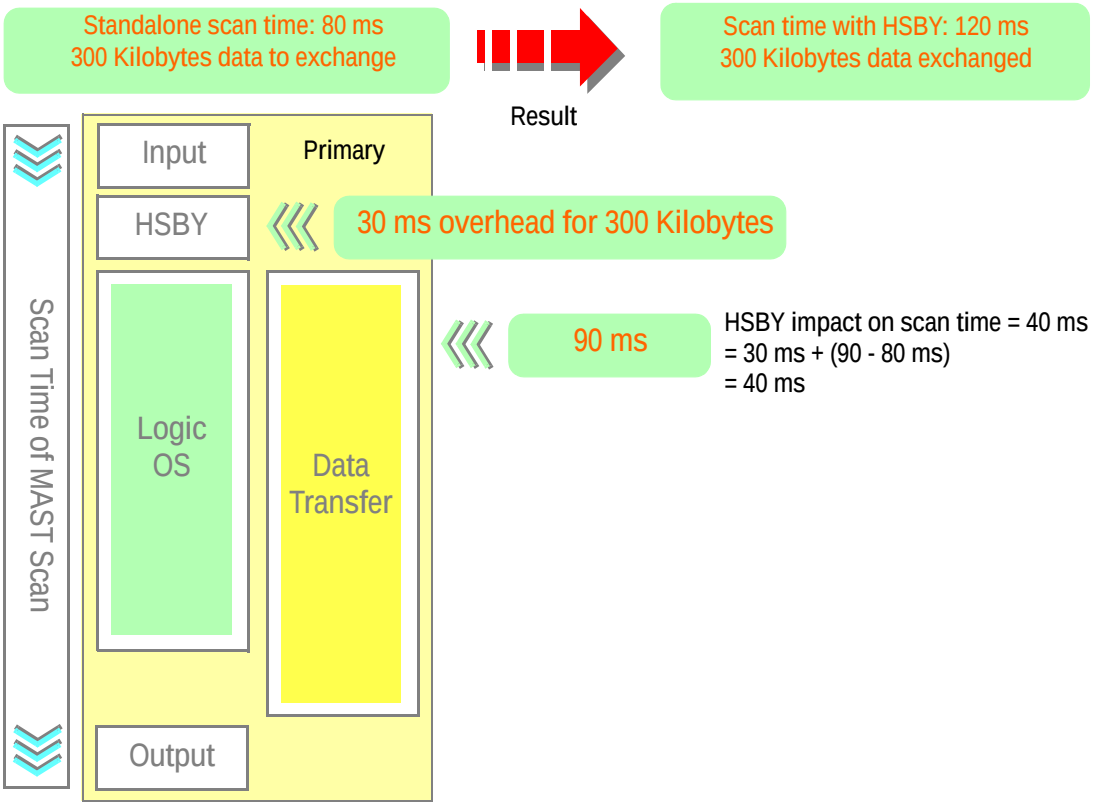
- Standalone application scan time: 80 ms,
- Data (state RAM + unlocated variables): 300 Kilobytes.

The following illustration displays the example #1:



Note: Input and Output driver scan time depends on type of I/O and number of I/O. It's immaterial compared to the total scan time.

The following illustration displays the example #2:



3.2 Performances of Premium Hot Standby

Address Swap Times

Description

The following table details what the "time for an Address swap" comprises, such as the time to close connections, time to swap IP addresses, or time to establish connections.

The following table shows the swap time for each of the Ethernet services.

Service	Typical Swap Time	Maximum Swap Time
Swap IP Addresses	6 ms	500 ms
I/O Scanning	1 initial cycle of I/O scanning	500 ms + 1 initial cycle of I/O scanning
Global Data	For swap times, please see the 840USE11600, *Premium and Atrium using Unity Pro. Ethernet Network Modules, User Manual (35006192 0x)*	500 ms + 1 CPU scan
Client Messaging	1 CPU scan	500 ms + 1 CPU scan
Server Messaging	1 CPU scan + the time of the client reestablishment connection	500 ms + the time of the client reestablishment connection
FTP/TFTP Server	The time of the client reestablishment connection	500 ms + the time of the client reestablishment connection
SNMP	1 CPU scan	500 ms + 1 CPU scan
HTTP Server	The time of the client reestablishment connection	500 ms + the time of the client reestablishment connection

Maintaining

II

At a Glance

Purpose

This part describes five important processes in using a Premium Hot Standby System.

- Setting up, Installing, and Cabling
- Configuring
- Programming/Debugging
- Operating
- Maintaining

What's in this Part?

This part contains the following chapters:

Chapter	Chapter Name	Page
4	Setting up, Installing, and Cabling	47
5	Configuring	65
6	Programming/Debugging	109
7	Operating	127
8	Maintaining	141

Setting up, Installing, and Cabling

4

Introduction

Overview

This chapter provides an overview of setting up, installing, and cabling a Premium Hot Standby System.

What's in this Chapter?

This chapter contains the following topics:

Topic	Page
Setting Up the Premium Hot Standby	48
Mapping the Backplane Extension	51
Connecting Two Premium Hot Standby PLCs	56
Connecting In-rack I/O	58
Connecting Ethernet I/O	61
Connecting Modbus	62

Setting Up the Premium Hot Standby

Overview

Schneider Electric is a leader in fault-tolerant, redundant systems, Hot Standby. Setting up a Premium Hot Standby System involves a number of processes, summarized in the following paragraphs here and explained in detail in other chapters of this document.

Mapping the Backplane Extensions

A Premium Hot Standby System requires two backplanes.

You must map the two backplanes in an identical manner with:

- Mandatory module:
  - Premium rack with line terminators,
  - Hot Standby processor TSX H57 24M or TSX H57 44M,
  - Power Supply Module,
  - One TCP/IP Ethernet communication module TSX ETY 4103/5103.
- Optional module:
  - Extension racks with power supply,
  - Bus X remote rack master module TSX REY 200,
  - Other TCP/IP Ethernet communication module TSX ETY 4103/5103 (configured as Monitored ETY),
  - Modbus communication module TSX SCP 114 in TSX SCY 21601,
  - Discrete/Analog input module,
  - Discrete/Analog output module.

Note: The sequence of the modules on the backplane is not predefined, but the sequence of the modules on the backplanes of the Primary and the Standby must be identical. Otherwise, a Premium Hot Standby System will not be redundant because the standby will go to Offline.

Connecting Two Standby CPUs

The link between the two Premium Hot Standby CPUs is called CPU-sync link. It can be:

- A Twisted Pair/Copper crossover cable,
- Fiber cable with optical switches for long distance connections.

⚠ CAUTION

RISK OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

The CPU-sync link is a point to point link dedicated to exchange application data from the Primary PLC to the Standby PLC and to provide information on the Hot Standby system status.
Do not, in any case, connect other Ethernet devices on this link. This may impact the database exchange between the two PLCs and the switchover time.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.

Establishing the Primary and Standby Controllers

The system determines that one of the two Premium Hot Standby CPUs will be the Primary controller and the second controller as the Standby.

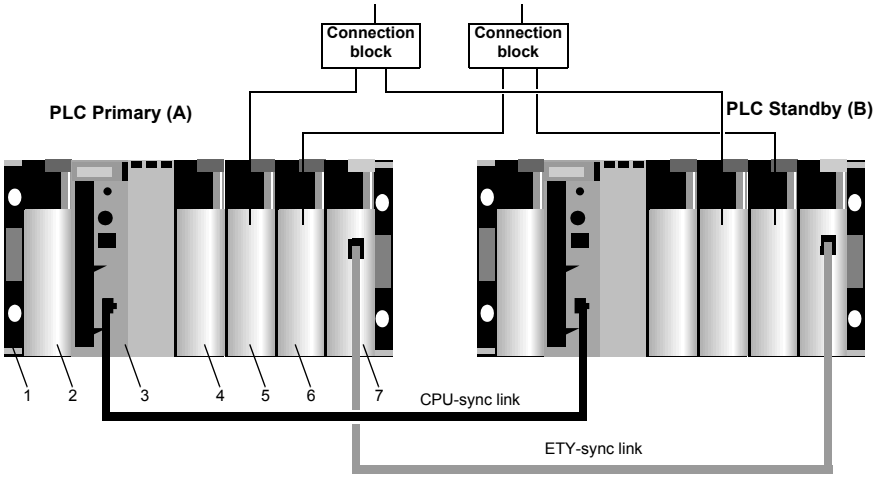
The PLC with the lowest MAC address becomes PLC (A) Primary. The other one becomes PLC (B) Standby.

To guarantee which PLC will become the Primary when the two PLCs are powered-up simultaneously, it is possible to use a time-lag relay on the supply of the main rack of one of the two PLCs. During this process, the PLC that has the time-lag relay in its supply cabling will be the Standby PLC.

Connecting the ETY modules

Because it is not possible to have a non-ambiguous diagnostic of the Premium Hot Standby system with only one link between the two PLCs (CPU-sync link), it is mandatory to configure one Ethernet module in each PLC, the two ETY modules must to be linked with an Ethernet cable (with or without switches).

The following illustration displays a very simple Premium Hot Standby configuration:



1 Premium rack with line terminators
2 Power supply
3 Hot Standby processor (TSX H57 24M or TSX H57 44M)
4 Communication module (TSX SCY 21601 with Modbus PCMCIA TSX SCP 114)
5 Discrete output module (example: TSX DSY 64T2K)
6 Discrete input module (example: TSX DEY 64D2K)
7 Hot Standby Ethernet module (TSX ETY 4103/5103)

Example:

In case of power failure on the Primary PLC, the Standby PLC will identify a communication error on the CPU-sync link. But this same communication error will also occur in the case of CPU-sync link disconnection. To distinguish between these two cases, the Standby CPU requests from its local ETY module the status of the counterpart ETY module. In case of fault, the Standby diagnoses that the Primary is offline and becomes Primary.

The link between the two ETYs modules is called ETY-sync link. The two ETYs are called monitored ETYs.

The Monitored ETY modules can manage:

- Only diagnostic information in case of exclusive Bus-X configuration,
- Diagnostic information and I/O scanning service if Ethernet I/O devices are connected on the link,
- Diagnostic information, I/O scanning service and other Ethernet services.

Mapping the Backplane Extension

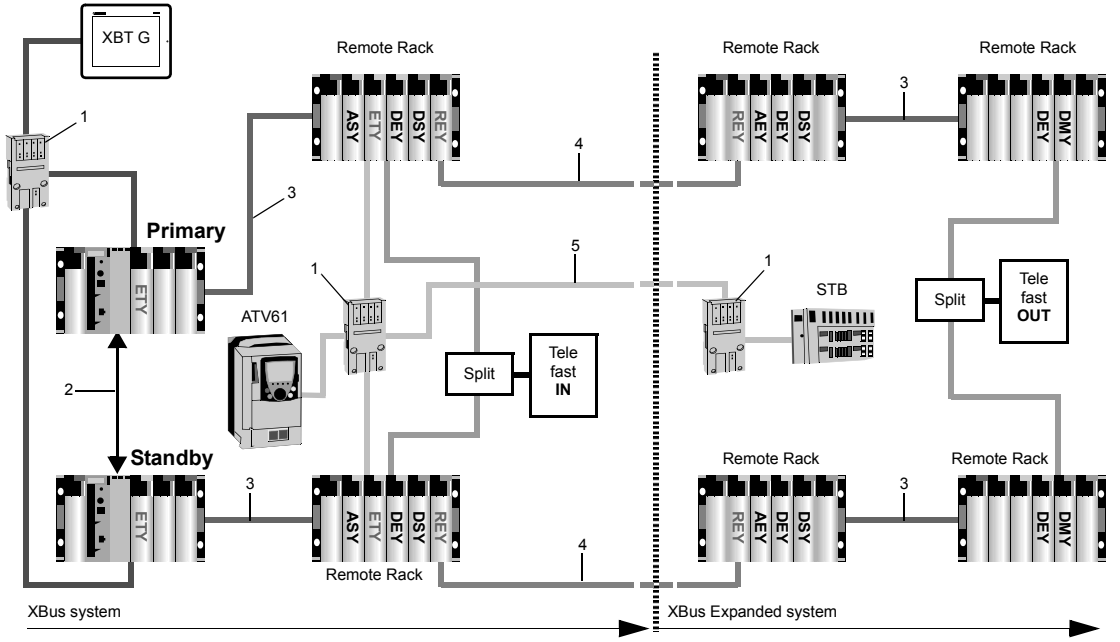
Requiring Identical Backplanes

Two backplanes must be configured with identical hardware, software, and firmware in identical order. Then, both controllers may function either as a Primary controller or as a Standby controller.

> **Note:** INSTALLING CONTROLLERS
> Schneider Electric recommends referring to Schneider Electric planning and installation guidelines. You will find more information in the *Premium and Atrium Using Unity Pro User Manual 35006160* and in *Grounding and Electromagnetic Comptabilty of PLC System 33002439*.

Architecture example with XBus expansion

The following graphic shows an architecture example with XBus expansion:

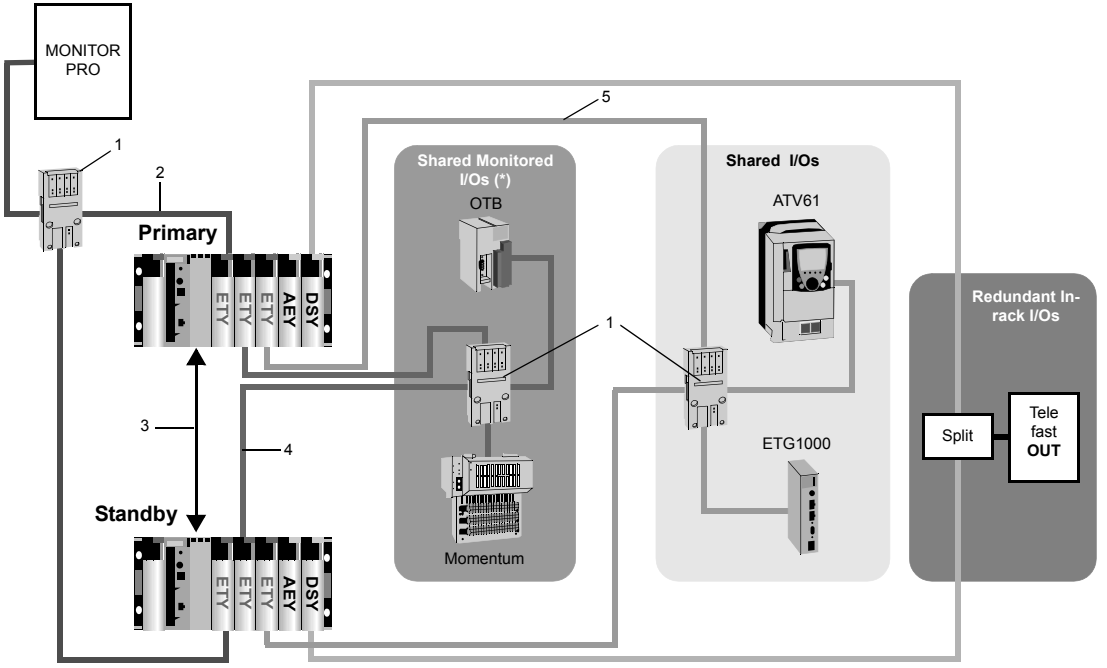


The following table describes the items of an architecture example with XBus expansion:

Items	Description
1	Ethernet Switch
2	CPU-sync Link
3	100 m (328 feet) XBus
4	250 m (820 feet) XBus
5	Ethernet link for I/O scanner

Architecture example with Multiple I/O scanning ETY

The following graphic shows an architecture example with Multiple I/O scanning ETY:



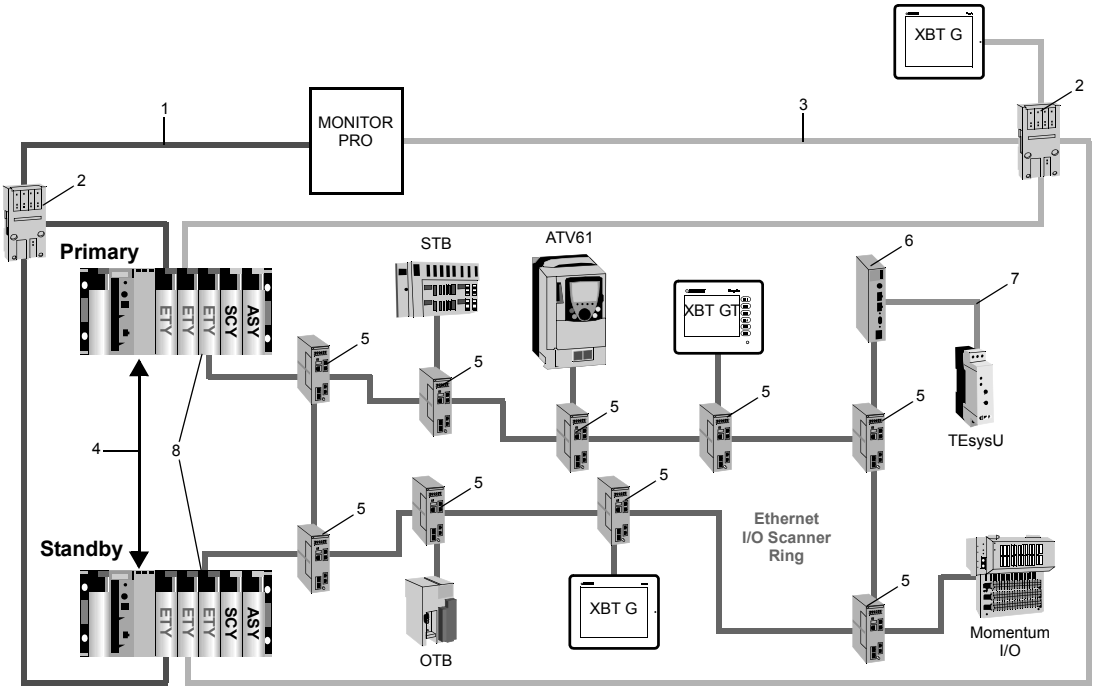
(*) “Monitored” means a failure in the ETY or in the link to the first switch/hub will cause an automatic switch over

The following table describes the items of an architecture example with Multiple I/O scanning ETY:

Items	Description
1	Ethernet Switch
2	Ethernet TCP/IP
3	CPU-sync Link
4	Ethernet I/O Scanner #1
5	Ethernet I/O Scanner #2

Architecture example with Redundant I/O and SCADA network

The following graphic shows an architecture example with Redundant I/O and SCADA network:

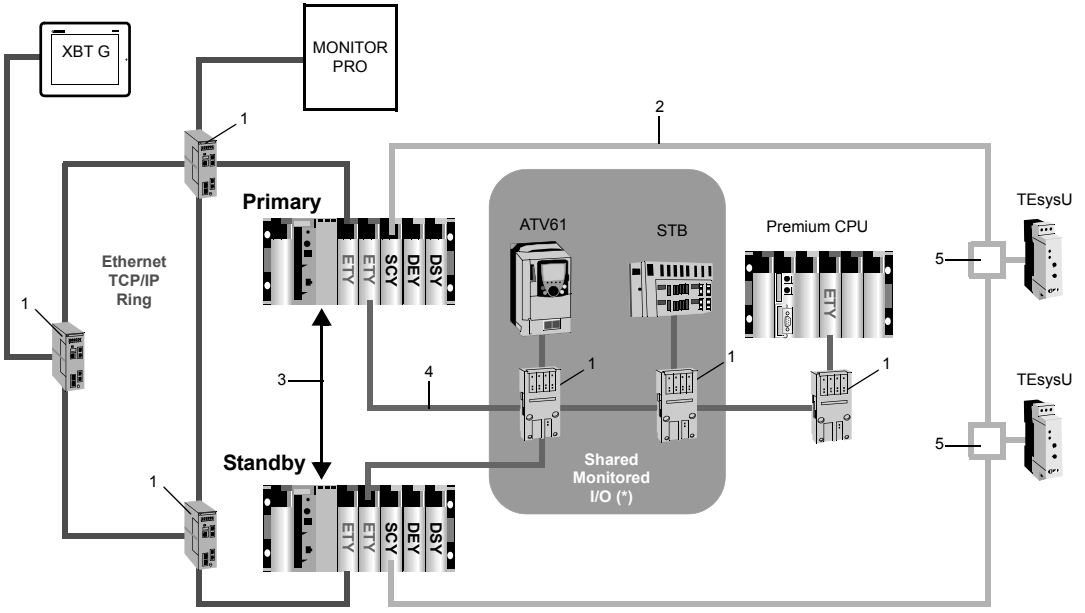


The following table describes the items of an architecture example with Redundant I/O and SCADA network:

Items	Description
1	Ethernet TCP/IP network #1
2	Ethernet Switch
3	Ethernet TCP/IP network #2 and #3
4	CPU-sync Link
5	ConneXium Ethernet Switch with Ring capability
6	Modbus Gateway (example: TSX ETG 1000)
7	Modbus
8	Monitored ETY

Architecture example with Mixed Ethernet and Modbus

The following graphic shows an architecture example with Mixed Ethernet and Modbus:



(*) “Monitored” means a failure in the ETY or in the link to the first switch/hub will cause an automatic switch over

The following table describes the items of an architecture example with Mixed Ethernet and Modbus:

Items	Description
1	ConneXium Ethernet Switch with Ring capability
2	Modbus RS485 cable
3	CPU-sync Link
4	Ethernet I/O scanner communications
5	Junction box

Connecting Two Premium Hot Standby PLCs

Required cable connections

To work properly, the Primary and Standby PLCs have to be linked with:

- The CPU-sync link between the two CPUs,
- The ETY-sync link between the two monitored ETY modules.

If these two links do not work properly, the two PLCs will start as standalone PLCs.

⚠ CAUTION

RISK OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

You must route the two cables as far away as possible to one another to prevent double Primary PLC when the two links are broken.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.

The CPU-sync link is a point to point connection dedicated to application data exchange and Hot Standby system diagnostic.

⚠ CAUTION

RISK OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

Do not, connect other Ethernet devices on this link.
This may impact the database exchange between the two PLCs and the switch over time.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.

The following cables can be used:

- A Twisted Pair/Copper cable,
- Fiber cable with optical switches for long distance connections.

Twisted Pair/ Copper crossover cable

All products of the ConneXium family that are compatible with standard TSX ETY 4103/5103 modules in a non Hot Standby configuration are also compatible with the new Hot Standby ETY (version min. 4.0) used in a Hot Standby configuration.

For more details on twisted pair cables, refer to the ConneXium catalog and technical publications.

Fiber cable

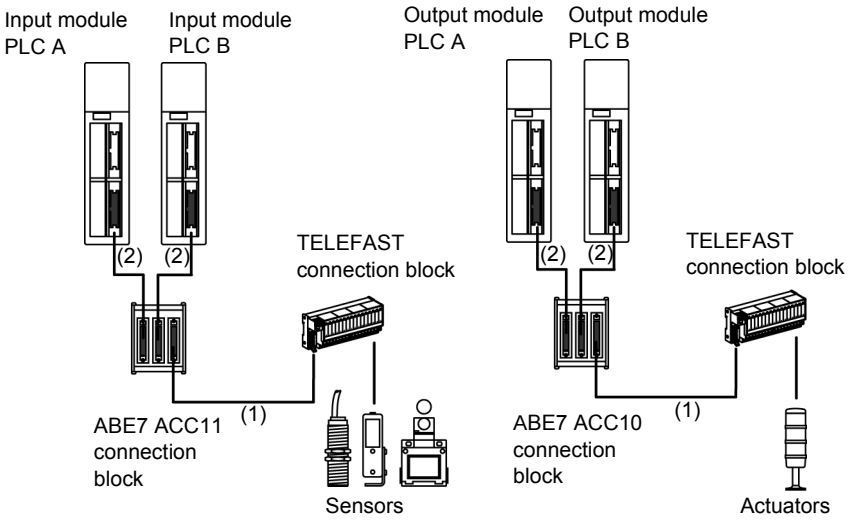
For more details on fiber optic cables, refer to the ConneXium catalog and technical publications.

Connecting In-rack I/O

Sensor/ Actuators cabled to modules in the rack

Each sensor and actuator is connected in parallel on two input or output modules:

The following illustration displays the Sensor/Actuators cabled:

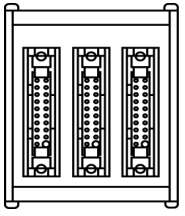


(1): ABF-H20H008 (0.08 m, 3.15 in)
(2): TLX CDP 053 or TLX CDP •03

The cabling for the sensor or actuator is standard and is used according to the TELEFAST terminal block selected.

The terminal blocks ABE7 ACC10 and ABE7 ACC11 have a modularity of 16 channels. They are completely passive and equipped with anti-return diodes on each of the channels.

The following illustration displays the terminal block ABE7 ACC1X:

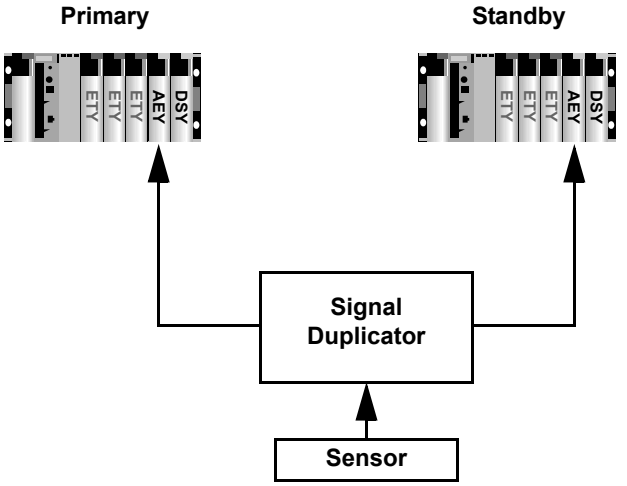


The authorized input/output modules are modules with positive logic equipped with HE 10 connectors.

Analog Input module cabling

For a analog input, a signal duplicator can be used.

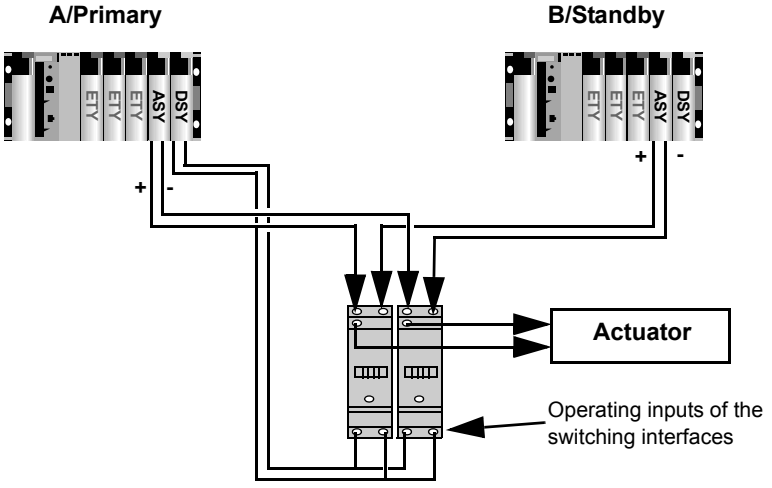
The following illustration displays an example of sensor cabling:



Analog Output module cabling

For analog output, two low level switching interfaces can be used (Telemecanique ABR-2EB312B).

The following illustration displays an example of actuator cabling:



Only one PLC acts on the operating input of the two low level switching interfaces (PLC A in the above illustration). In Primary mode, the output bit is set to 1. In Standby mode, the output bit is reset to 0.

The output bit must be managed in the section 0 of both PLC in the following way:

if bits 1 and 0 of%SW61 are set to 1 and 0 (this PLC running in Primary status):

- Then: Output bit on DSY module set to 1 (Analog Output of PLC B switched on actuator),
- Else: Output bit on DSY module reset to 0 (Analog Output of PLC A switched on actuator).

Note: The DSY module has to be configured in fallback to 0.

⚠ WARNING

RISK OF UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION AND EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

Because the same application is running in both PLCs, the above sequence is the same in PLC A and PLC B:
You must execute at each PLC cycle in Standby mode (first section).
If not, the Output bit of the Standby PLC (reset to 0 in the above example) will be forced to 1, that is the value coming from the Primary PLC.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.

Connecting Ethernet I/O

Ethernet I/O cabling

As described before, the link between the two monitored ETY modules (ETY-sync link) is used to transfer information to diagnose the Hot Standby system. It can also be used to manage Ethernet I/O devices by configuring an Ethernet I/O scanner in each monitored ETY.

The following I/O scanner architectures can be used:

- Low level architecture: a standard Ethernet switch connected to the Ethernet I/O devices,
- High level architecture: several Ethernet ring switches connected to the Ethernet devices.

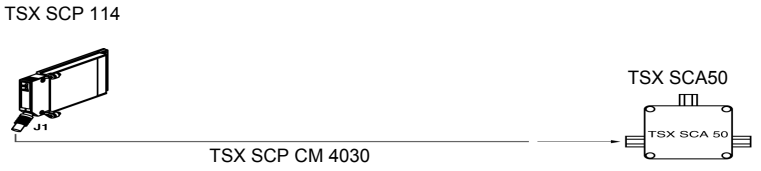
For using hubs or switches in different network topologies like star, tree or ring, refer to ConneXium catalog and Transparent Ready technical publications.

Connecting Modbus

Modbus Slave link on RS485, two wires

The Modbus Slave function is used from the card PCMCIA (TSX SCP 114). This may be located only in the module TSX SCY 21601. It is preferable for the network polarization to be implemented by the Master Modbus equipment.

The following illustration displays a Modbus Slave link on RS485, two wires:



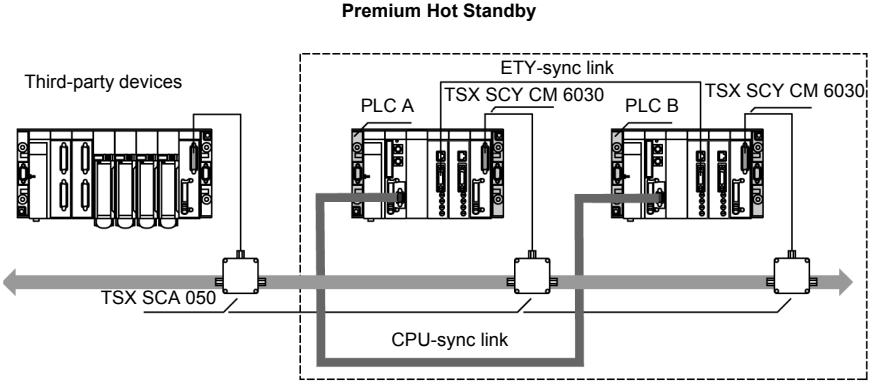
Modbus Master link on RS485, two wires

The Modbus Master function is used from the integrated channel of the module TSX SCY 21601/TSX SCY 11601. The link is type RS485, 2 wires.

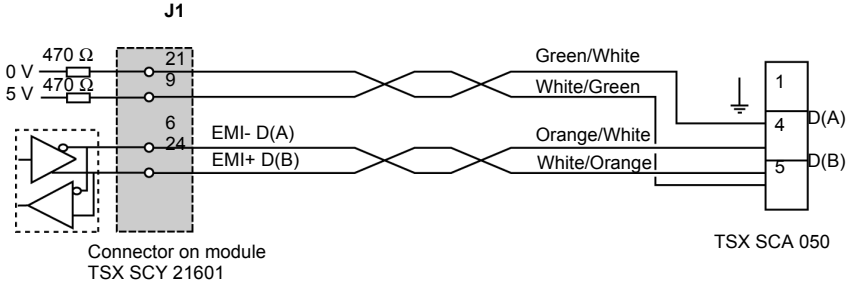
When the modules are redundant (one in each PLC), the polarization of the network must be carried out starting from the two channels. Because of this, changing a module will be possible without disturbing communication.

The cord to use is the TSX SCY CM 6030. The line can be adapted by positioning the corresponding connector on ON in the TSX SCA 50 boxes at the end of the RS 485 line.

The following illustration displays the Modbus Master link on RS485:



The following illustration displays the TSX SCY CM 6030 cord connection:



Configuring

5

Introduction

Overview

This chapter describes configuring the Premium Hot Standby PLCs.

What's in this Chapter?

This chapter contains the following sections:

Section	Topic	Page
5.1	Configuring a System with the Unity Pro Tabs and Dialogs	67
5.2	Configuring TSX ETY 4103/5103 Modules	86
5.3	Configuring Registers	99

5.1 Configuring a System with the Unity Pro Tabs and Dialogs

At a Glance

Purpose

This section describes configuring the specific features of the Premium Hot Standby CPUs TSX H57 24M or TSX H57 44M.

For configuring other standard features, refer to the Unity Pro Operating Modes manual.

What's in this Section?

This section contains the following topics:

Topic	Page
Introducing Unity Pro	68
Accessing the Base Configuration	69
Using the Overview Tab	70
Using the Configuration Tab	71
Using the Animation Tab and PLC Screen Dialogs	73
Using the Premium Hot Standby Tab	79
Configuring In-rack I/O	81
Configuring the PCMCIA Cards	82
Swapping Network Addresses at Switch over	84

Introducing Unity Pro

Overview

Unity Pro is a Software package for programming Telemecanique Modicon Premium, Modicon Quantum, Modicon M340, and Modicon Atrium PLCs.

It provides several tools for application development including:

- Project browser,
- Configuration tool,
- Data editor,
- Program editor,

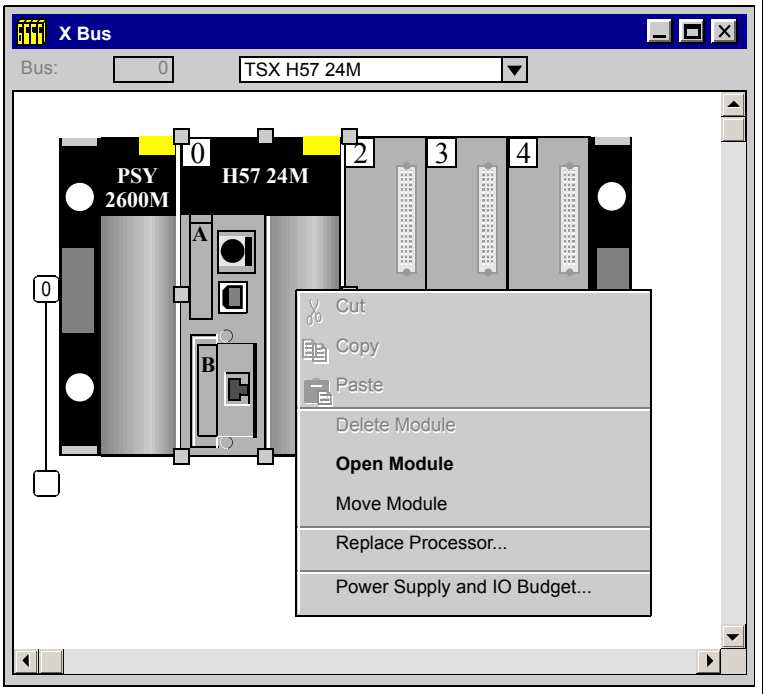
The configuration tool is used to:

- Create, modify, and save the elements used to configure the PLC station,
- Set up the application-specific modules including the station,
- Diagnose the modules configured in the station,
- Control the number of application-specific channels configured in relation to the capacities of the processor declared in the configuration,
- Assess processor memory usage.

Accessing the Base Configuration

Accessing with Unity Pro

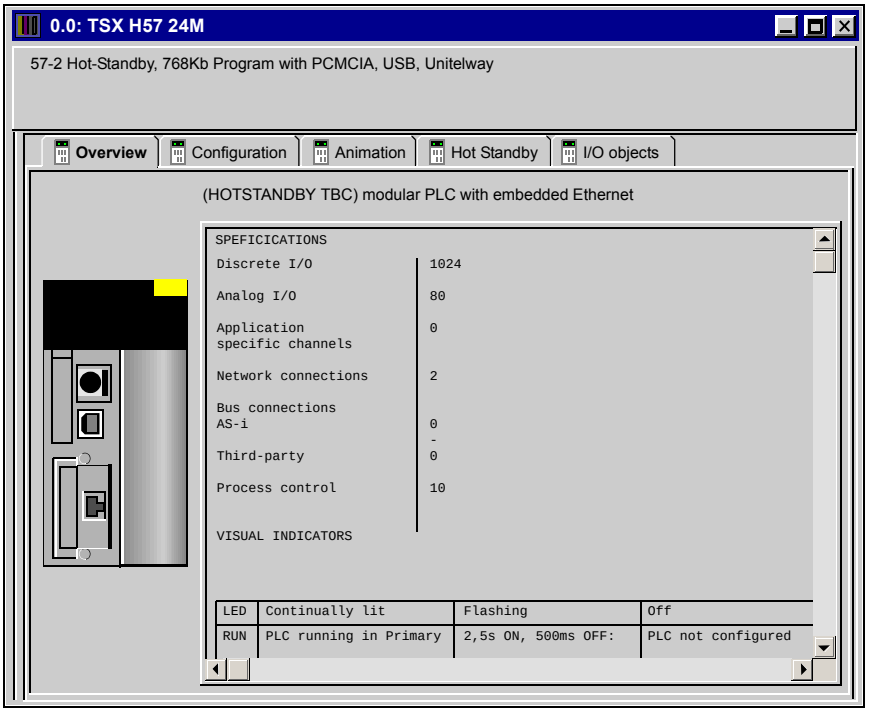
After starting Unity Pro, go to the X Bus in the Structural View of the Project Browser:

Step	Action
1	Open the X Bus configuration editor either by double-clicking on the **X Bus** or by selecting the X Bus and executing right-click **Open**. A graphical representation of the local bus appears in the configuration editor.
2	Select the **Premium Hot Standby CPU** module and right-click. The context menu appears. 
3	Select **Open Module**. The editor appears. The **Configuration** tab is default.
4	Choose one of these tabs: ● **Overview** ● **Configuration** ● **Animation** ● **Hot Standby** ● **I/O Objects**

Using the Overview Tab

Viewing

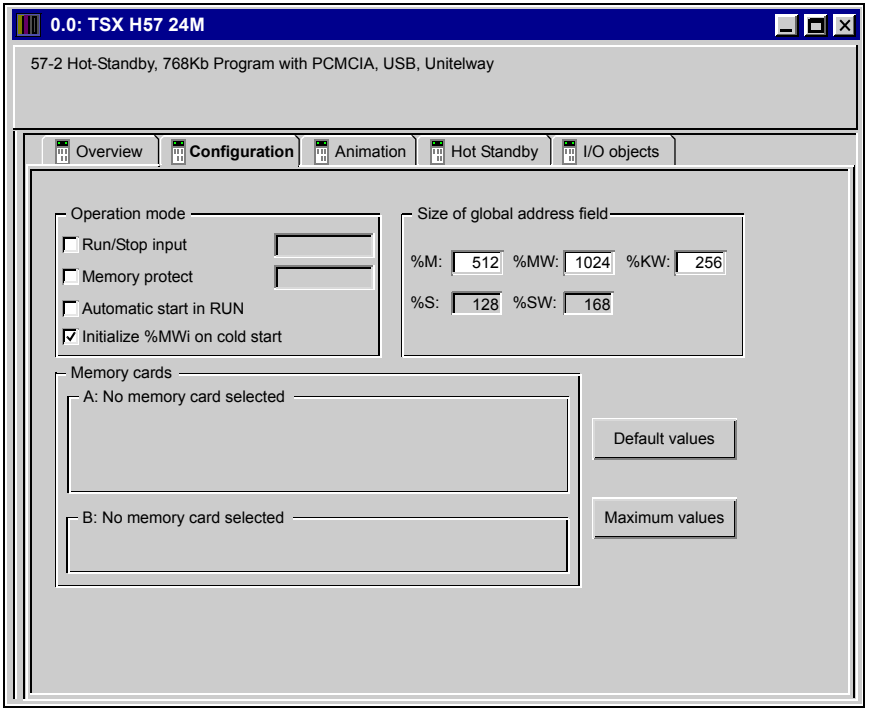
The read only **Overview** tab of the editor displays detailed information about the module's specifications:



Using the Configuration Tab

Viewing the Configuration tab

Change values using the **Configuration** tab of the editor:



Description of the Configuration tab

Configuration tab:

Item	Option	Value	Description
Operation Mode	Run/Stop input	x	Determines the operating condition during Cold Start
	Memory protect	x	
	Automatic start in Run	x	
	Initialize %MWi on cold start	x	
Memory Cards	A:	N/A	Displays the configuration in the PCMCIA Slots
	B:	N/A	
	Default value	N/A	Permits selection of the default value: %M/%KW
	Maximum value	N/A	Permits selection of the maximum number: %M/ %KW
Size of global address field	%M	1.	Size of the different memory areas **Note:** The values for %MW has to be divisible by 8
	%MW	1.	
	%KW	1.	
	%S	2.	
	%SW	2.	
1. Enter the appropriate values. All values depend on Hot Standby configuration. 2. The values cannot be selected.			

Using the Animation Tab and PLC Screen Dialogs

Accessing the PLC Screen Dialogs

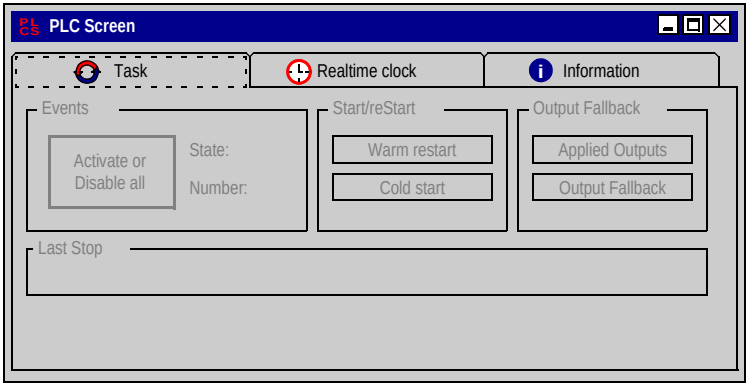
To access the **Task**, **Realtime clock**, and **Information** tabs of the **Unity Pro Animation** tab:

Step	Action
1	Select the **Animation** tab.
2	The **PLC screen** tab appears automatically.

Note: The dialogs illustrated here are depicted in offline mode. When Unity Pro is connected to a PLC, the information displayed in these tabs changes.

Viewing the Task Tab

Unity Pro Task tab dialog:



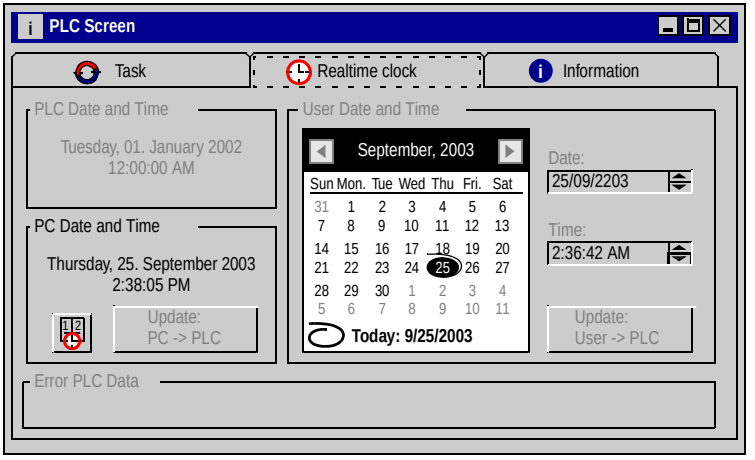
Task Tab Description

Description of the **Task** tab:

Item	Option	Value	Description
Events	State:	xxx	Status information of events available Online
	Number:	xxx	N/A
	Activate or Disable all	Click button	Button to control the events
Start/reStart	Warm Start	Click button	To initialize Warm Start
	Cold Start	Click button	To initialize Cold Start
Output fallback	Applied Outputs	N/A	To Stop the Fallback mode
	Output Fallback	N/A	To switch the outputs into Fallback mode
Last Stop	Read only	• Day • DD/MM/YY • Time	Indicates the day, date, time, and cause of the last controller stop

Viewing the Realtime Clock Tab

Unity Pro Realtime clock tab dialog:



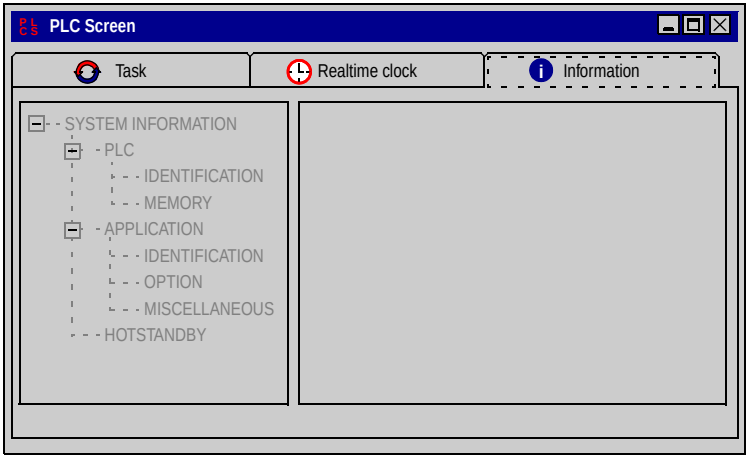
Realtime Clock Tab Description

Description of the **Realtime clock** tab:

Item	Option	Description
PLC Date and Time	Read only	Indicates the current PLC date and time
PC Date and Time	Update PC->PLC	Updates the PLC with the PC system time
User Date and Time	Update User->PLC	Updates the PLC with the time set by the user

Viewing the Information Tab

Unity Pro Information tab dialog:



Information Tab Description

Description of the **Information** tab:

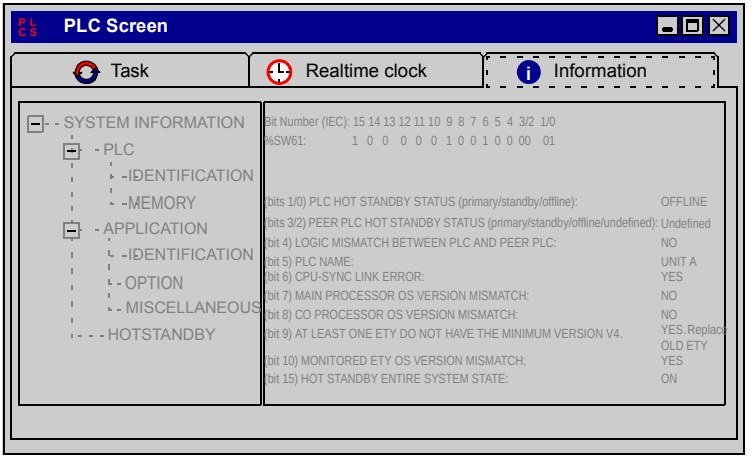
Item	Option	Value	Description
System Information	PLC / Identification	PLC Range	Only Online available
		Processor name	
		Processor version	
		Hardware ID	
		Network address	
	PLC / Memory	-	
	Application / Identification	Name	
		Creation Product	
		Date	
		Modification Product	
		Date	
		Version	
		Signature	
	Application / Option	Upload Information	
		Comments	
		Animation Table	
		Section Protection	
		Application Diagnostic	
	Application / Miscellaneous	Forced Bits	
	Hot Standby	PLC Hot Standby Status	
		Peer PLC Hot Standby Status	
		Logic Mismatch between PLC and Peer PLC	
		PLC Name	
		CPU-Sync Link Error	
		Main Processor OS version Mismatch	
		Co Processor OS version Mismatch	
		At least One ETY do not have the minimum version V4	
		Monitored ETY OS version Mismatch	
		Hot Standby Entire System State	

The following table presents the values in the Information Tab:

Bits	Line Title	String Displayed
1 and 0	PLC Hot Standby Status	Values= (0 and 1): Offline mode
1 and 0	PLC Hot Standby Status	Values= (1 and 0): Primary mode
1 and 0	PLC Hot Standby Status	Values= (1 and 1): Standby mode
3 and 2	Peer PLC Hot Standby Status	Values= (0 and 0): Undefined mode
3 and 2	Peer PLC Hot Standby Status	Values= (0 and 1): Offline mode
3 and 2	Peer PLC Hot Standby Status	Values= (1 and 0): Primary mode
3 and 2	Peer PLC Hot Standby Status	Values= (1and 1): Standby mode
4	Logic Mismatch between PLC and Peer PLC	• Value=0: No • IValue=1: Yes
5	PLC Name	• Value=0: Unit A • Value=1: Unit B
6	CPU-sync link Error	• Value=0: No • Value=1: Yes
7	Main Processor OS version Mismatch	• Value=0: No • Value=1: Yes
8	Co Processor OS version Mismatch	• Value=0: No • Value=1: Yes
9	At least One ETY do not have the minimum version V4	• Value=0: No. All ETY have the minimum required version. • Value=1: Yes. Replace old ETY.
10	Monitored ETY OS version Mismatch	• Value=0: No • Value=1: Yes
15	Hot Standby Entire System State	• Value=0: Off • Value=1: On

Viewing the Information Tab in connected mode

The following illustration displays **Unity Pro Information** tab dialog in connected mode:

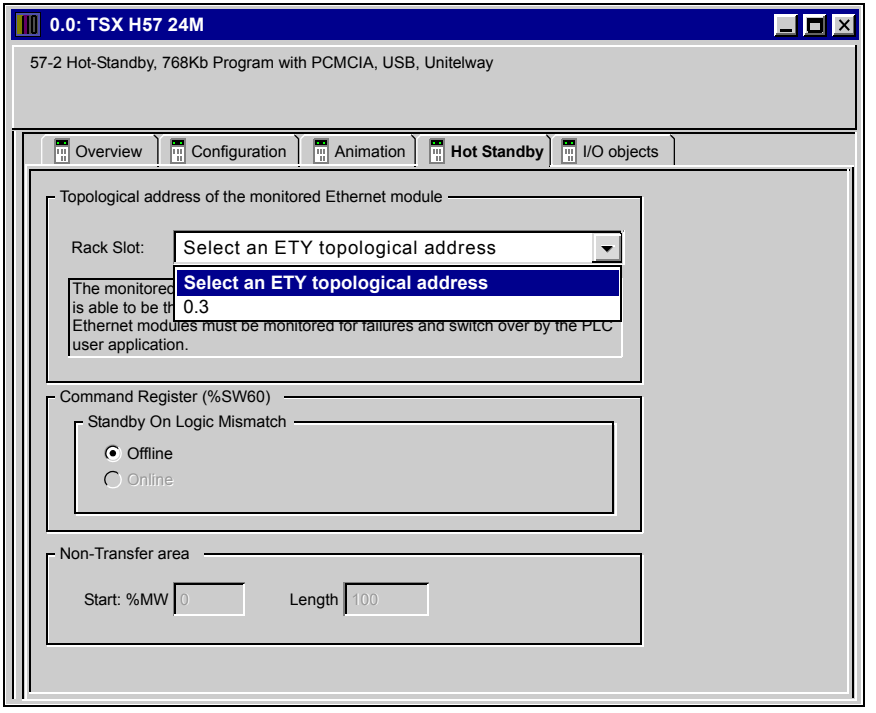

PLC Screen
Task
Realtime clock
Information
SYSTEM INFORMATION
PLC
IDENTIFICATION
MEMORY
APPLICATION
IDENTIFICATION
OPTION
MISCELLANEOUS
HOTSTANDBY
Bit Number (IEC): 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3/2 1/0
%SW61: 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 00 01
(bits 1/0) PLC HOT STANDBY STATUS (primary/standby/offline): OFFLINE
(bits 3/2) PEER PLC HOT STANDBY STATUS (primary/standby/offline/undefined): Undefined
(bit 4) LOGIC MISMATCH BETWEEN PLC AND PEER PLC: NO
(bit 5) PLC NAME: UNIT A
(bit 6) CPU-SYNC LINK ERROR: YES
(bit 7) MAIN PROCESSOR OS VERSION MISMATCH: NO
(bit 8) CO PROCESSOR OS VERSION MISMATCH: NO
(bit 9) AT LEAST ONE ETY DO NOT HAVE THE MINIMUM VERSION V4. YES. Replace OLD ETY
(bit 10) MONITORED ETY OS VERSION MISMATCH: YES
(bit 15) HOT STANDBY ENTIRE SYSTEM STATE: ON

Using the Premium Hot Standby Tab

Viewing the Hot Standby Tab

Note: All the ETY modules should be configured.

Configure Hot Standby values in the **Hot Standby** tab of the Unity Pro editor:



Hot Standby Tab Description

Description of the **Hot Standby** tab:

Item	Option	Description
Topological address of the monitored Ethernet module	Rack Slot	This combo is filled by the existing addresses of ETY cards
Command Register	Standby On Logic Mismatch	The Standby On Logic Mismatch is only in Offline
Non-transfer area	Start: %MW	%MW0 to 99: Data are not transferred
	Length	

Configuring In-rack I/O

How to configure In-rack I/O

For configuring In-rack I/O (discretes and analog), refer to the following Unity Pro user manuals:

- *Premium and Atrium using Unity Pro, Discretes I/O modules user manual,*
- *Premium and Atrium using Unity Pro, Analog Input / Output user manual.*

⚠ CAUTION

RISK OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

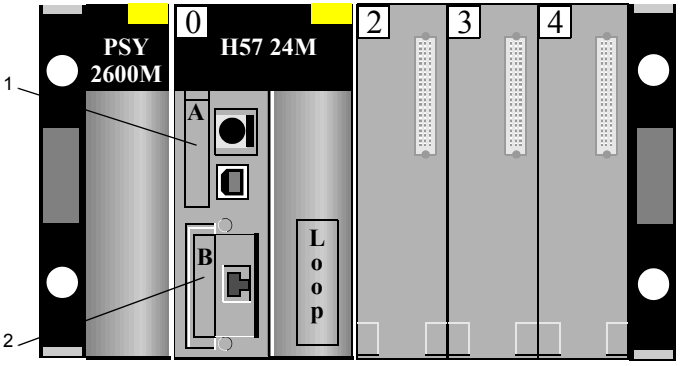
To prevent the freeze of discrete output bits when one on the two PLCs fails, you must configure output modules in fallback mode to 0. This configuration mode is mandatory when output modules are cabled in parallel with ABE7 ACC1x connection blocks.

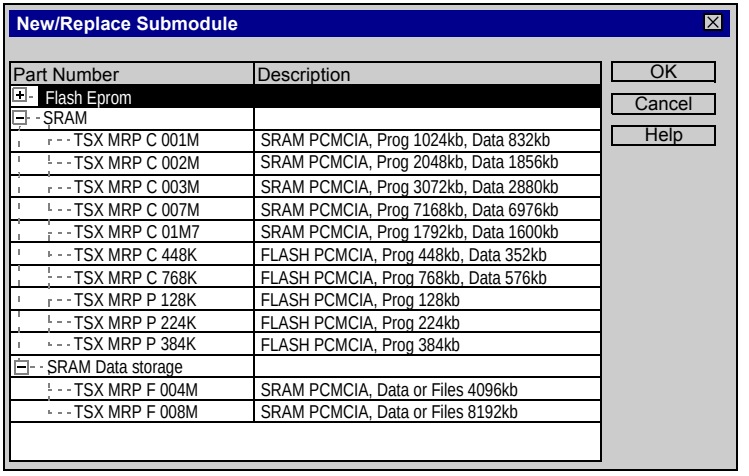
Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.

Configuring the PCMCIA Cards

Configuring with Unity Pro

Allocating memory to the memory card:

Step	Action
1	If not opened, open the X Bus configuration editor.
2	Go to the local bus in the Structural View of the Project Browser.
3	Open the local bus either by double-clicking on the X Bus or by selecting the X Bus and executing right-click **Open**. A graphical representation of the local bus appears.
4	Point to and select either PC Card A (slot 1) or PC Card B (slot 2).  **1** Memory configuration of the PCMCIA card 1 **2** Memory configuration of the PCMCIA card 2

Step	Action
5	Double-click or right-click either PCMCIA card. The **New/Replace Submodule** dialog appears. 
6	Add or replace the desired memory.

Swapping Network Addresses at Switch over

Overview

The following material describes handling network addresses at Switch over.

Handling TCP/IP address at switch over

When used in a Premium Hot Standby System, the Ethernet TCP/IP network modules TSX ETY 4103/5103 support address swapping at switch over.

The HSBY ETY module, configured to I/O scan shared Ethernet I/O, supports IP Address swapping of SCADA/HMI systems, Ethernet I/O read/write, diagnostics, and PLC switch over.

Note: IP Address nnn.nnn.nnn.255 reserved to broadcast messages
The user must not configure the Primary address as: nnn.nnn.nnn.254, which would cause Standby IP address to be: nnn.nnn.nnn.255. If this occurs the ETY will return the diagnostic code: Bad IP configuration.

Prior to a switch over event the Primary and Standby HSBY ETYs must be represented by one unique IP Address.

The following table presents the unique IP Address:

IP address for	**System A in Primary mode**	**System B in Standby mode**	**System A in Standby mode**	**System B in Primary mode**
	Before Switch over		**After Switch over**	
HSBY ETY 1	IP1	IP1 + 1	IP1 + 1	IP1
HSBY ETY 2	IP2	IP2 + 1	IP2 + 1	IP2
HSBY ETY 3	IP3	IP3 + 1	IP3 +1	IP3
HSBY ETY 4	IP4	IP4 +1	IP4 + 1	IP4

Note: All the ETY modules that are present in a Hot Standby PLC will swap the IP address at switch over.

Handling Modbus address at switch over

When a Premium Hot Standby configuration is in a nominal mode, the TSX SCP 114 module Modbus addresses are (Primary is PLC A/Standby is PLC B):

- Primary TSX SCP 114 module (A): "n",
- Standby TSX SCP 114 module (B): "n+1".

If the Standby PLC becomes Primary, the TSX SCP 114 module Modbus addresses become:

- TSX SCP 114 module B (new Primary): "n",
- TSX SCP 114 module A (old Primary): "n+1".

Note: There is no swap for Channel 0 of TSX SCY21601 and TSX SCP1160.

⚠ CAUTION

RISK OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

At switchover time, it may be possible to lose a message (question or answer). To prevent this kind of communication fault, you must check by application that a station addressed on the modbus link has correctly received a message before sending a new one.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.

⚠ CAUTION

RISK OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

The possible value for Modbus slave number lie between 1 and 98.
If the Primary slave address is configured as 98, the Standby slave address must be configured as 1 (address 99 doesn't exist).

Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.

5.2 Configuring TSX ETY 4103/5103 Modules

At a Glance

Purpose

This material describes configuring TSX ETY 4103/5103, Premium Ethernet modules, using Unity Pro. For a complete description of the two ETY modules (hardware installation, functions, configuration, programming, Ethernet language objects), see the *Premium and Atrium using Unity Pro Ethernet Network User Manual 35006192.*

What's in this Section?

This section contains the following topics:

Topic	Page
Overview of Premium Hot Standby TSX ETY	87
ETY Operating Modes and Premium Hot Standby	90
IP Address Assignment	93
Network Effects of Premium Hot Standby	95

Overview of Premium Hot Standby TSX ETY

Please note

Because the user can configure several ETY modules in each PLC, the Monitored ETY modules that are dedicated to the ETY-sync link (only one ETY module in each PLC) have to be configured in Unity Pro.

The Monitored ETY is the ETY module that manages the ETY-sync link.

Description of the Hot Standby Solution

ETY Hot Standby allows automatic IP address swapping.

The TSX ETYs coordinate the swapping of IP addresses. After closing both the client and the server connections, each TSX ETY sends a swap UDP message to its peer TSX ETY. The sending TSX ETY then waits for a specified time-out (50 ms) for the peer swap of UDP messages. Either after receiving the messages or after a time-out, the TSX ETY changes its IP address.

⚠ CAUTION

RISK OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

TSX ETYs must communicate with each other in order to swap IP Addresses. You must connect the Primary and Standby TSX ETYs to the same switch because:

- Communication failures between the TSX ETYs increases the time to swap,
- Connecting two TSX ETYs to the same switch, minimizes the probability of a communication failure.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.

Note: Schneider Electric recommends that a switch (not a hub) is used to connect the TSX ETYs to each other or to the network. Schneider Electric offers the ConneXium range of Industrial Ethernet switches; please contact a local sales office for more information.

The TSX ETY waits for either a change in the controller's Hot Standby state or the swap of UDP messages. Then the TSX ETY performs one of two Hot Standby actions.

If the TSX ETY:

1. Detects that the new Hot Standby state is either primary or standby:
   The TSX ETY changes the IP address.
2. Receives a swap UDP message:
   The TSX ETY transmits a Swap UDP message and swaps the IP address.

All client/server services (I/O Scanner, Global Data, Messaging, FTP, SNMP, and HTTP) continue to run after the switch over from the old to the new Primary TSX ETY.

Note: Failure of the Monitored ETY is a condition for the Primary system to leave the Primary state. Failure of a non Monitored ETY is not a condition for the Primary system to leave the Primary state.

⚠ CAUTION

RISK OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

Failure of a non Monitored ETY has to be managed by the application program.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.

Monitored ETY Module

The monitored ETY module enables the switching of Ethernet services and automatic IP Address swapping between the Primary and Standby TSX ETY controllers.

The position of the monitored ETY is unrestricted in the Premium configuration (in terms of firmware, configuration, and position), both PLCs must be configured identically in terms of material and module position. ETY modules are linked either through the same switch or a Ethernet crossover cable. By using an Ethernet transceiver, an optical connection can be used for long distance.

To configure the Monitored ETY module in Unity Pro, the topology address of the Monitored ETY module should be set in the Hot Standby TAB of the CPU screen The user selects in the combo box from a list of existing ETY card addresses.

The Monitored ETY Module is used to diagnose the status of the complete Premium Hot Standby configuration and communication with it's peer Standby ETY. This is achieved via the ETY-sync link.

It is recommended (but not mandatory) that the Monitored ETY module be an I/O scanner. If a fault appears on this module (module hardware failure, broken wire or cable disconnection) there will be automatic switch over. If a fault appears on other ETY modules (non monitored), there is no automatic switch over and the user must request a manual switch over through the application.

For better performance and more predictable time at switch over, other Ethernet services (such as Global Data, HTTP server, FTP/TFTP) should not be configured in a Monitored ETY module but in other ETYs.

In case of failure in the Monitored ETY module, the CPU sends a state change command to all configured ETY modules present on the X-BUS (main and extended rack).

All ETY modules in the Hot Standby PLC then swap IP addresses.

ETY Operating Modes and Premium Hot Standby

Operating Modes

The ETY modes are

- Primary Mode:
  The Hot Standby state is primary, and all client/server services are active.
- Standby Mode:
  The Hot Standby state is standby, and all server services are active except I/O Scanning and Global Data.
- Standalone Mode:
  Occurs when ETY is in a non redundant system, or if the CPU module is not present or is not healthy.
- Offline Mode:
  CPU is stopped.
  CPU module is in Offline mode.

The Premium Hot Standby and the ETY operating modes are synchronized by the conditions described in the following table:

CPU Module Status	HSBY State	ETY Operating Mode
Not present or unhealthy	N/A	Unassigned
Present and Healthy	Primary	Primary
Present and Healthy	Standby	Standby
Present and Healthy	Offline	Offline

Any one of four events will affect the ETY operating mode. These four events occur when the ETY is powered-up, when an ETY executes a Hot Standby switch over, when an ETY goes to offline mode, or when a new application is downloaded to the ETY.

Power-Up and IP Address Assignment

An ETY obtains its IP Address assignment at power-up as follows:

If the HSBY state is...	Then the IP Address assigned is...
Standalone	ETY configuration table
Primary	Configured IP address from the ETY configuration table
Standby	Configured IP address + 1 from the ETY configuration table
Not powered up to power-up	The IP address is determined by which controller powers up first (after check remote, the second ETY takes IP Address + 1), or if powered up at the same time, by a "resolution algorithm": ● Primary HSBY ETY: IP address, ● Standby HSBY ETY: IP address + 1.

Offline event table:

HSBY ETY Mode	IP address
Primary to Offline	Configured IP address from the ETY configuration table, if the peer controller does not go to Primary state
Standby to Offline	Configured IP address + 1 from the ETY configuration table

When the CPU stops, the HSBY ETY goes to the Offline mode. The IP address is determined by whether or not the other controller is in transition to the Primary state.

Power-Up and Ethernet Services

The following table shows how the status of an ETY service is affected by the Premium Hot Standby state than before the Stop:

HSBY State	Status of ETY Services					
	Client Services		Client/ Server Services	Server Services		
	I/O Scanner	Global Data	Modbus Messaging	FTP	SNMP	HTTP
Not powered up to power-up	Run	Run	Run	Run	Run	Run
Primary	Run	Run	Run	Run	Run	Run
Standby	Stop	Stop	Run	Run	Run	Run
Offline	Stop	Stop	Run	Run	Run	Run

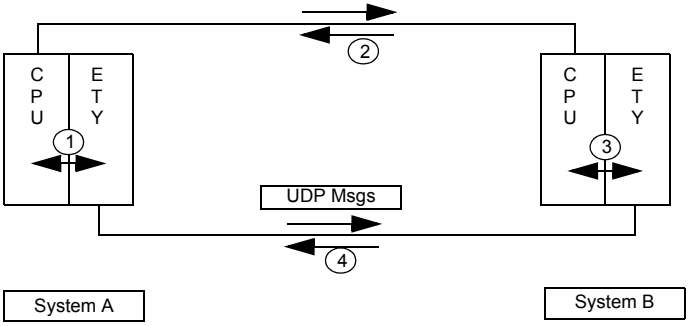
Hot Standby Switch over

The following steps describe how ETYs coordinate the Hot Standby switch over (PLC/ETY A is the Primary and the PLC/ETY B is the Standby):

Step	Action
1	A switch over event occurs. System A CPU commands HSBY ETY A to switch to the Offline mode.
2	System A CPU informs System B CPU that a switch over event has occurred and it is to become the Primary.
3	System B CPU commands HSBY ETY B to become the new Primary.
4	System A HSBY ETY initiates an exchange of UDP messages with System B HSBY ETY to coordinate the IP address switch over.

Hot Standby Switch over Illustration

The following illustration displays a switch over event:



IP Address Assignment

Configuring the ETY

The ETY TCP/IP address has to be configured in Unity Pro. Since the Primary and Standby controllers must have an identical configuration, the configured IP Addresses will be the same. The ETY's IP Address is either the configured IP Address or the configured IP Address +1. The IP Address is determined by the current local Hot Standby state.

In the Offline state, the IP Address is determined by whether or not the other controller is in transition to the Primary state.

Note: For a Premium Hot Standby, the two IP Addresses will be consecutive.

The following table shows the IP Address assignments:

Hot Standby State	IP Address
Primary	Configured IP Address
Standby	Configured IP Address + 1
Transition from Primary to Offline	Configured IP Address, if peer controller does not go to Primary
Transition from Standby to Offline	Configured IP Address + 1

Note: Offline - Results depend on whether or not the other controller is detected to be in transition into the primary state. If current IP is the configured IP address and the other PLC is in transition to Primary, then IP address changes to IP address + 1.

IP Address Restriction

Note: Configuring ETY
Do not use either broadcast IP Address or broadcast IP Address - 1 to configure a ETY.
The Primary ETY and the Standby ETY IP addresses must be in the same network and subnetwork.

IP Address Transparency

For continued Ethernet communication, the new Primary ETY must have the same IP Address as the former Primary ETY. The IP Address in the Standby ETY (an ETY in the Standby state) is IP Address + 1.

The ETYs integrated into the Premium Hot Standby configuration coordinate this IP Address swapping with the management of Ethernet services used.

⚠ CAUTION

RISK OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

Do not use the address IP + 1. For a Premium Hot Standby configuration do not use consecutive IP addresses for consecutive ETY modules configured. Do not configure the Primary address as: nnn.nnn.nnn.254, which would cause Standby IP address to be: nnn.nnn.nnn.255. Doing that: the ETY would then return the diagnostic code: Bad IP configuration.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.

Network Effects of Premium Hot Standby

Overview

Premium Hot Standby is a powerful feature of the ETYs, a feature that increases the reliability of your installation. Hot Standby uses a network, and using the Hot Standby feature over a network can affect the behavior of:

- Browsers,
- Remote and Local clients,
- I/O Scanning service,
- Global Data service,
- FTP/TFTP server.

The following are factors you may encounter while using the Premium Hot Standby solution.

Browsers

If a browser requests a page and during the process of downloading that page an IP Address swap occurs, the browser will either hang or time out. Click the **Refresh** or **Reload** button.

Remote Clients

Hot Standby swaps affect remote clients.

An ETY will reset under the following conditions:

- Remote Connection Request during Hot Standby Swap:
  If a remote client establishes a TCP/IP connection during a Hot Standby swap, the server closes the connection using a TCP/IP reset.
- Hot Standby Swap during Remote Connection Request:
  If a remote client makes a connection request and a Hot Standby swap occurs during the connection request, the Server rejects the TCP/IP connection by sending a reset.
- Outstanding Requests:
  If there is an outstanding request, the ETY will not respond to the request, but the ETY will reset the connection.

The ETY will do a Modbus logout if any connection has logged in.

Local Clients

During a swap, the ETY will reset all client connections using a TCP/IP reset.

I/O Scanning Service

I/O Scanning provides the repetitive exchange of data with remote Ethernet I/O devices. While the PLC is running the Primary ETY sends Modbus Read/Write, requests to remote I/O devices, and transfers data to and from the PLC memory. In the Standby controller, the I/O scanning service is stopped.

When the Hot Standby swap occurs, the Primary ETY closes all connections with I/O devices by sending a TCP/IP reset. The I/O scanning service in this ETY is Standby.

After the swap, the new Primary ETY re-establishes the connection with each I/O devices. It restarts the repeat exchange of data with these re-connections.

The TSX ETY 4103/5103 provides the I/O scanning feature. Configure using Unity Pro software.

⚠ CAUTION

I/O SCANNING AND SWITCH OVER WITH CRITICAL APPLICATIONS

The Ethernet output devices must be configured with the "Hold last value" state to guarantee the continuity of the control during a switch over. This configuration has to be done with the configuration tool that is provided with the Ethernet device.
The following Ethernet I/O scanning considerations during a switch over:

- If a communication function block is used for TCP/IP, the block will not complete its transaction,
- While the ETY is in the process of performing the transaction, a new communication function block may become active,
- The input states of the scanned I/Os will follow the state defined in the last value option configured in the I/O scanning table of the ETY module (in Unity Pro software),
  These two states are either:
  - Set to 0,
  - Hold last (will be set in the I/O scanner).

For the Ethernet output devices that only support the set to zero position, a pulse may appear during the switch over.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.

⚠ CAUTION

RISK OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

To guarantee a proper operation in the system, do not configure multiple ETY module to I/O scan the same I/O device or IP address.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.

⚠ CAUTION

RISK OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

To prevent a pulse on Scanned I/Os when one of the two PLCs fails, the user must configure output Ethernet devices with the Hold last value mode. For the Ethernet devices that only support the fallback to 0 position, a pulse may appear during a switchover.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.

Global Data (Publish/ Subscribe) Service

The Hot Standby ETY is one station within a distribution group. Distribution groups exchange application variables. Exchanging application variables allows the system to coordinate all the stations in the distribution group. Every station publishes local application variables in a distribution group for all other stations and can subscribe to remote application variables independent of the location of the producer.

The communication port has only one multicast address.

In this network service, the Premium Hot Standby controllers are viewed like only one station. The Primary ETY publishes the Hot Standby application variables and receives the subscription variables. The Standby ETY global data service is in a stopped state.

When the Hot Standby swap occurs, the Primary ETY stops the Global Data service. The ETY does not publish the local variable during a swap. And after the swap, the new Primary ETY starts to publish application variables and to receive the subscription variables.

FTP/TFTP Server

The File Transfer Protocol/Trivial File Transfer Protocol (FTP/TFTP) server is available as soon as the module receives an IP address. Any FTP/TFTP client can log on to the module. Access requires the correct user name and password. Premium Hot Standby allows only one active FTP/TFTP client session per ETY module.

When the Hot Standby swap occurs, the Primary and Standby ETYs close the FTP/TFTP connection. If a user sends an FTP/TFTP request during the swap, the communication is closed.

Whenever you re-open communication, you must re-enter a user name and a password.

5.3 Configuring Registers

At a Glance

Purpose

This material describes configuring a Premium Hot Standby system by selecting options that affect the Hot Standby specific registers. You may want to use this method if your system has specific configuration needs.

What's in this Section?

This section contains the following topics:

Topic	Page
Understanding the Non-Transfer Area, and Reverse Transfer Words	100
Understanding the Unity Command Register	101
Understanding the Unity Status Register	103
Transferring User Data	106
Using Initialized Data	107
Synchronization of Real Time Clocks	108

Understanding the Non-Transfer Area, and Reverse Transfer Words

A Non-Transfer Area

The Non-Transfer Area is the block of %MW that is not transferred from Primary to Standby.

This block is from %MW0 to %MW99.The size of this block can not be changed.

Reverse Transfer Words

Four system words,%SW62 to %SW65, are dedicated to transfer data from the Standby controller to the Primary.

These system words can be used by the application program (in the first section) to register diagnostic information.

The data coming from the Standby is transferred at each scan and is available to the Primary.

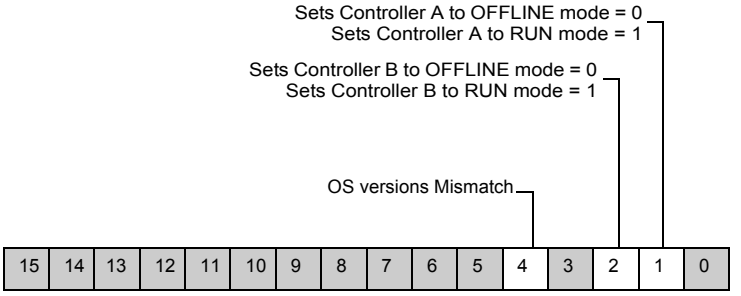
Understanding the Unity Command Register

Setting the Bits in the Command Register

The Command Register defines the operating parameters of a Hot Standby application for both the Primary and Standby and is located at system word %SW60.

At each scan, the Command Register is replicated and transferred from the Primary to the Standby. Transfer occurs only from Primary to Standby. Any changes made to the Command Register on the Standby will have no effect because the values transferred from the Primary overwrite the values in the Standby.

The following illustration identifies the operating options provided by the Command Register:


Sets Controller A to OFFLINE mode = 0
Sets Controller A to RUN mode = 1
Sets Controller B to OFFLINE mode = 0
Sets Controller B to RUN mode = 1
OS versions Mismatch
15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

System Word %SW60.1

Controller A OFFLINE/RUN mode:

- `%SW60.1 = 1`:
  Controller A goes to Run mode.
- `%SW60.1 = 0`:
  Controller A goes to Offline mode.

System Word %SW60.2

Controller B OFFLINE/RUN mode:

- `%SW60.2 = 1`:
  Controller B goes to Run mode.
- `%SW60.2 = 0`:
  Controller B goes to Offline mode.

System Word %SW60.4

OS Versions Mismatch:

- `%SW60.4 = 1`:
  If OS Versions Mismatch with Primary PLC, Standby stays in standby mode.
- `%SW60.4 = 0`:
  If OS Versions Mismatch with Primary, Standby goes to Offline mode.

Firmware OS Mismatch.This relate to main processor OS version, embedded copro OS version, monitored ETY OS version and enables:

- a Hot Standby system to operate with different versions of the OS running on the Primary and Standby.

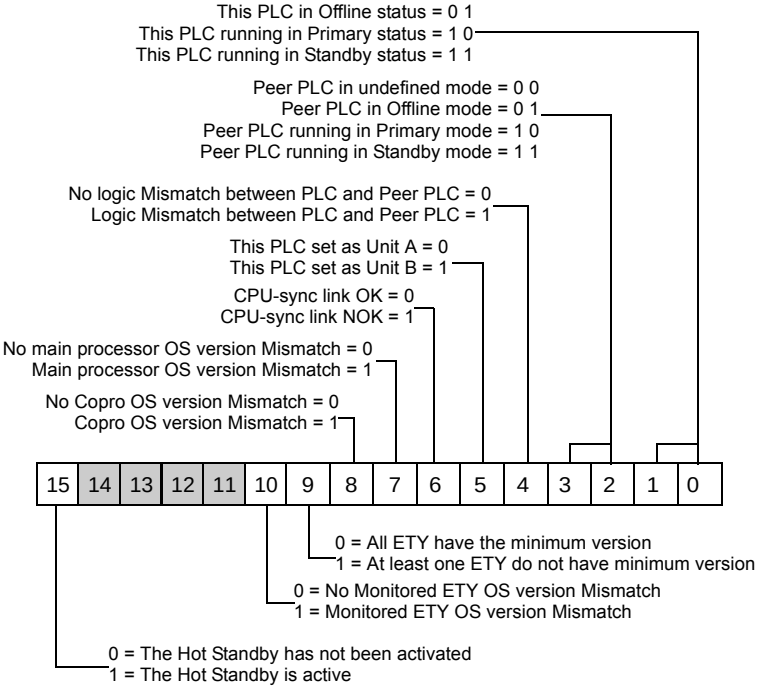
Understanding the Unity Status Register

Bits in the Hot Standby Status Register

The Hot Standby Status Register is a readable register located at system word %SW61 and is used to monitor the current machine status of the Primary and Standby.

Both the Primary and the Standby/Offline have their own copy of the Status register. The Status register is not transferred from Primary to Standby. Each PLC must maintain its local Status Register based on the regular communication between the two controllers.

The following illustration identifies the operating options provided by the Status Register:


This PLC in Offline status = 0 1
This PLC running in Primary status = 1 0
This PLC running in Standby status = 1 1
Peer PLC in undefined mode = 0 0
Peer PLC in Offline mode = 0 1
Peer PLC running in Primary mode = 1 0
Peer PLC running in Standby mode = 1 1
No logic Mismatch between PLC and Peer PLC = 0
Logic Mismatch between PLC and Peer PLC = 1
This PLC set as Unit A = 0
This PLC set as Unit B = 1
CPU-sync link OK = 0
CPU-sync link NOK = 1
No main processor OS version Mismatch = 0
Main processor OS version Mismatch = 1
No Copro OS version Mismatch = 0
Copro OS version Mismatch = 1
15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
0 = All ETY have the minimum version
1 = At least one ETY do not have minimum version
0 = No Monitored ETY OS version Mismatch
1 = Monitored ETY OS version Mismatch
0 = The Hot Standby has not been activated
1 = The Hot Standby is active

System Words %SW61.0 to %SW61.3

These four bits display the states of the local and remote Hot Standby controllers.

Status of local PLC:

- %SW61.1 = 0 and %SW61.0 = 1 means local PLC is in OFFLINE mode,
- %SW61.1 = 1 and %SW61.0 = 0 means local PLC is running in Primary mode,
- %SW61.1 = 1 and %SW61.0 = 1 means local PLC is running in Standby mode.

Status of remote PLC:

- %SW61.3 = 0 and %SW61.2 = 1 means remote PLC is in OFFLINE mode,
- %SW61.3 = 1 and %SW61.2 = 0 means remote PLC is running in Primary mode,
- %SW61.3 = 1 and %SW61.2 = 1 means remote PLC is running in Standby mode,
- %SW61.3 = 0 and %SW61.2 = 0 means remote PLC is not accessible (Power off, no communication).

System Word %SW61.4

%SW61.4 is set = 1 whenever a logic mismatch is detected between the Primary and Standby controllers.

System Word %SW61.5

%SW61.5 is set to 0 or 1 depending on the Ethernet copro MAC address:

- %SW61.5 = 0 means the PLC with the lowest MAC address becomes PLC A,
- %SW61.5 = 1 means the PLC with the highest MAC address becomes PLC B.

Note: To perform the MAC address comparison, the two PLCs have to be connected with the CPU-sync link.

System Word %SW61.6

This bit indicates if the CPU-sync link between the 2 PLC is valid:

- %SW61.6 = 0 means the CPU-sync link is valid. The contents of bit 5 is significant,
- %SW61.6 = 1 means the CPU-sync link is not valid. In this case, the contents of the bit 5 is not significant because the comparison of the 2 MAC addresses cannot be performed.

System Word %SW61.7

This bit indicates if there is a Main Processor OS version mismatch between Primary and Standby:

- %SW61.7 = 0 means no OS version firmware mismatch,
- %SW61.7 = 1 means OS version mismatch. If OS version mismatch is not allowed in the command register (bit 4 = 0), the system will not work as redundant as soon as the fault is signaled.

System Word %SW61.8

This bit indicates if there is a COPRO OS version mismatch between Primary and Standby:

- %SW61.8 = 0 means no COPRO OS version mismatch,
- %SW61.8 = 1 means COPRO OS version mismatch. If OS version mismatch is not allowed in the command register (bit 4 = 0), the system will not work as redundant as soon as the fault is signaled.

System Word %SW61.9

This bit indicates if at least one ETY module does not have the minimum version:

- %SW61.9 = 0 means all the ETY modules have the minimum version,
- %SW61.9 = 1 means at least one ETY module doesn't have the minimum version. In this case, no Primary PLC could start.

System Word %SW61.10

This bit indicates if there is a monitored ETY OS version mismatch between Primary and Standby:

- %SW61.10 = 0 means no monitored ETY OS version mismatch,
- %SW61.10 = 1 means monitored ETY OS version mismatch. If OS version mismatch is not allowed in the command register (bit 4 = 0), the system will not work as redundant as soon as the fault is signaled.

System Word %SW61.15

If %SW 61.15 is set = 1, the setting indicates that Ethernet Copro device is set up correctly and working.

Transferring User Data

General

To enable the Standby to take over control from the Primary, the Hot Standby configuration status is sent from the Primary to the Standby via a database.

Transferred Hot Standby Status Information

The Hot Standby status information that will be transferred includes:

- Primary in-rack output module values (including forcing values),
- Input/output values of all remote devices,
- User application data (located and unlocated) ,
- System data of the Primary PLC,
- All instances of DFB and EFB data,
- SFC states,
- System Bits and Words.

Database

The Database is built automatically by the Primary PLC Operating system (transparent to the customer application, no use of specific language instruction for database exchange) and sent at each Primary PLC cycle to the Standby PLC.

This exchange is performed via the embedded Ethernet coprocessor of the two Hot Standby PLCs and the CPU-sync link.

The size of the database is approximately:

- 180 kilobytes on TSX H57 24M,
- 428 kilobytes on TSX H57 44M.

Data storage

The Unity Premium range offers three types of memory card:

- Application,
- Application and data storage,
- Data storage.

The data storage area is a memory zone that can be used to backup/restore data in the memory card using specific EF in the application program.

The maximum size of this data storage area is 8 Mb and cannot be used to store Hot Standby Status information. It is thus not part of the database exchange between Primary and Standby.

It is only possible to read data using two memory cards (1 card in each PLC) having the same contents.

Using Initialized Data

Loading at Cold-start Time

The Unity Premium Hot Standby supports initialized data.

Initialized data allows you to specify initial values for the data that are to be loaded at cold-start time. Declare the variables before a cold start.

Updating Online

In addition to declaring values before a cold start, you can update the initial values Online.

Updating the initial values online creates a mismatch situation in a redundant system, in this case the Standby goes to Offline mode.

Synchronization of Real Time Clocks

Synchronization of Primary and Standby Real Time Clocks

Each processor in a Unity Premium Hot Standby configuration has a savable Real Time Clock hardware component which manages the current Date and Time. This Date and Time is part of the database that is sent at each Primary PLC cycle to the Standby PLC.

Prior to switchover the Primary and Standby RTC components are not synchronized. They are synchronized at switchover with the transfer of information from the Database.

Programming/Debugging

6

Presentation

Overview

This chapter describes the Programming and the Debugging of a Premium Hot Standby system.

What's in this Chapter?

This chapter contains the following sections:

Section	Topic	Page
6.1	Development of an Application	111
6.2	Debug Program	124

6.1 Development of an Application

At a Glance

Purpose

This section describes the rules for developing an application in a Premium Hot Standby system.

What's in this Section?

This section contains the following topics:

Topic	Page
Programming Method	112
How to Program a Premium Hot Standby Application	116
Structure of Database	118
Transferring the program in the Primary and the Standby	123

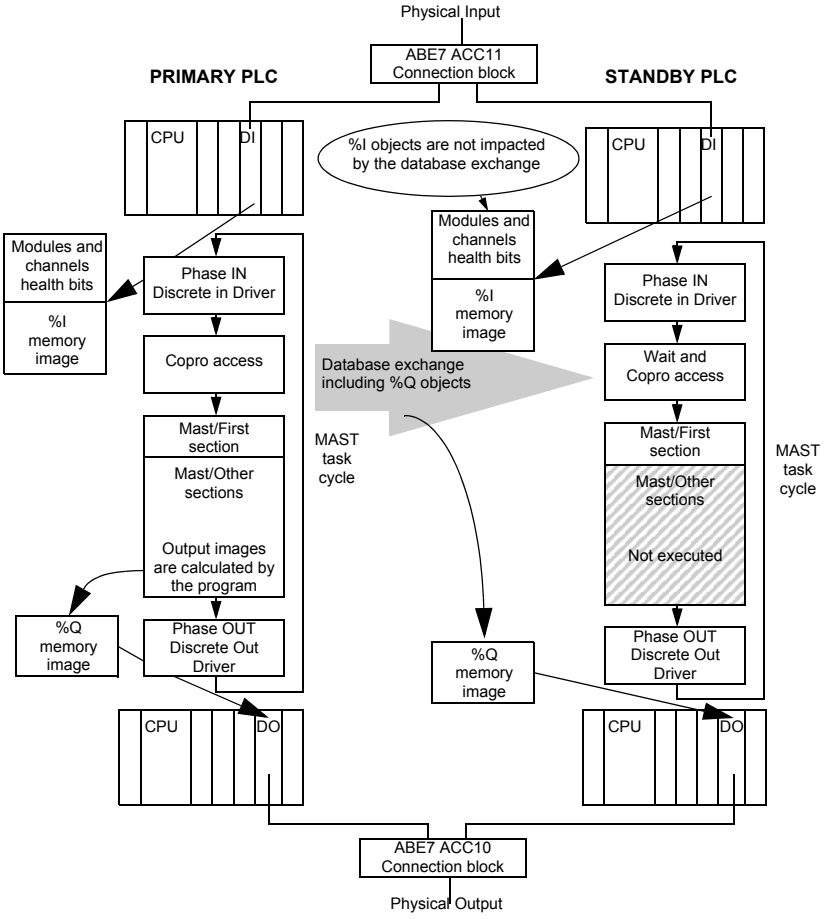
Programming Method

General points

For programming a Premium Hot Standby PLC, it is important to show how the main processor performs reading of inputs, application program processing, updating of outputs and Copro access.

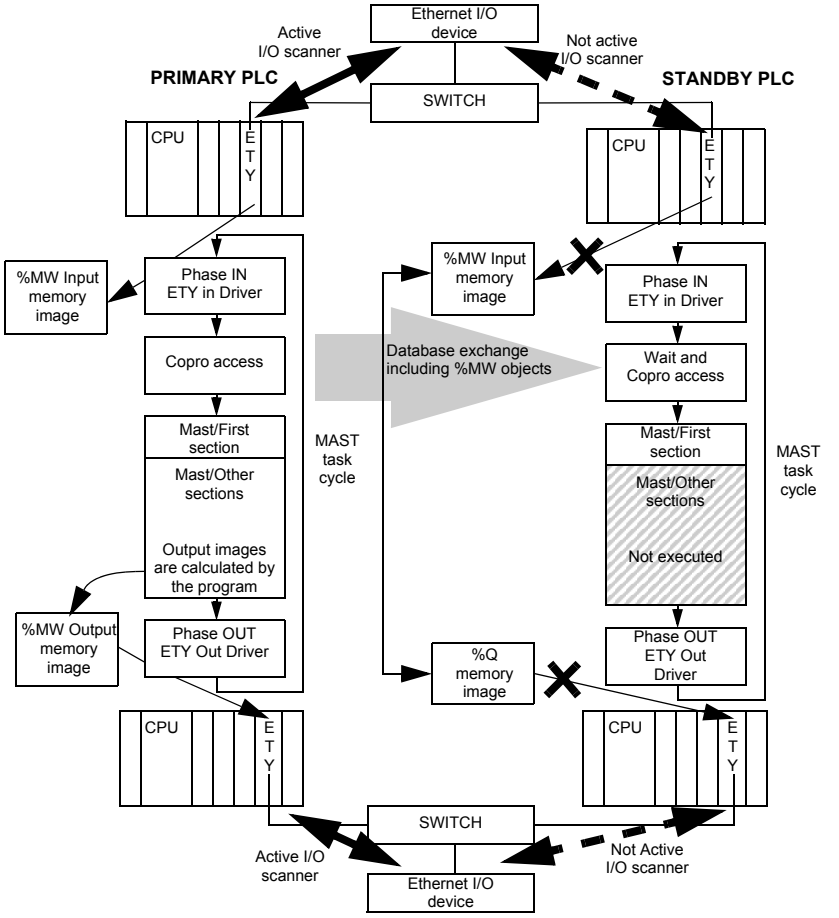
Operation cycle with In-rack I/O

The following graphic displays the operation cycle with In-rack I/O:



Operation cycle with Ethernet I/O

The following graphic displays the operation cycle with Ethernet I/O:



Operation cycle

As described in the two above graphics, the role of each PLC is different according to the Hot Standby mode:

- PLC in Primary mode:
  - Performs all the application sections (comprising the first section),
  - Acquires the local input for the in rack modules,
  - Updates the local output of the in rack modules,
  - Sends the database to the Standby PLC,
  - Manage the Ethernet I/Os of the dedicated ETY I/O scanner table,
  - Retrieves diagnostic information from the Standby PLC,
  - Manages its' own diagnostic information and the information of the Hot Standby Premium system,
  - Monitor health of Power Supply, CPU and In-rack modules.
- PLC in Standby mode:
  - Only the first section of the application program is executed,
  - Acquires the local input for the in rack modules,
  - Applies the output images received from the Primary to the output of the local in rack modules,
  - Receives from the Primary the Ethernet I/O images,
  - Retrieves diagnostic information from the Primary PLC,
  - Manages own diagnostic information and the information from the Hot Standby Premium system,
  - Monitors health of Power Supply, CPU and In-rack modules.

The PLC in Offline mode does not perform application program and I/O management. Offline is mainly a fault state when the PLC can't be neither a Standby nor a Primary PLC.

The first section (section 0) is executed by both Primary and Standby PLC. At the beginning of the first section, it is recommended to test the state of the PLC by checking the %SW61 status register (bits 0 and 1). When the PLC is in Standby mode, it is recommended to check the In-rack modules health informations by using implicit objects (for example %Ix.y.mod.err) and explicit objects. This health information can be summarized in the four reverse registers that are transferred at each scan to the Primary.

⚠ CAUTION
RISK OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE Actuators that are connected in parallel on two output modules are only managed by the Primary PLC (refer to the Programming Method section for more details). They must not be written in the section 0 of the Standby PLC. **Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.**

It is also possible to manage actuators locally in both PLC. In this case, actuators are not connected in parallel on two output modules but directly to one output module in each PLC.

⚠ CAUTION

RISK OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

When actuators are managed locally in each PLC, the output values must be evaluated in the section 0 at each PLC scan.
If this is not done, the Standby output value will be erased by the value coming from the Primary PLC.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.

How to Program a Premium Hot Standby Application

Processor configuration

The MAST task must be defined in the "Periodic Cycle".

The period should take into account the requirement time for redundancy.

The following table presents the characteristic MAST tasks on Processor:

Characteristics	TSX H57 24M/TSX H57 44M
Max period (ms)	255
Default period (ms)	20
Min. period (ms)	1 (0 to cyclic)
Period increment (ms)	1
Period Time Base (1/10ms)	10
Period Time Unit	20
Max Watchdog (ms)	1500
Default Watchdog (ms)	250
Min. Watchdog (ms)	10
Watchdog increment (ms)	10
WD Time Base (ms)	1
WD Time Unit	250

Event and counting restrictions

Ethernet I/O counting modules are compatible with a Hot Standby configuration, but they have to be used carefully. It is impossible to guarantee that counting pulses are taken into account mainly at switch over time. More generally, events management is not recommended in a Hot standby application (event tasks, fast inputs,...).

Language restrictions

- The use of edges is not recommended. It is not possible to guarantee that they are taken into account during a switch over.
- The use of the SAVE_PARAM function is not recommended in a Hot Standby application. This function overwrites the initial value of a module parameter that is stored in the program code area, this area being not transferred from the primary to the standby. More generally, the explicit instructions like READ_PARAM, WRITE_PARAM, SAVE_PARAM, WRITE_CMD that generates an exchange between the PLC processor and a module are not compatible with Hot Standby applications (but they are allowed: there is no control done by Unity Pro).
- It is not possible to replace the initial values of the declared variables with a save attribute (,e.g.: DFB variables) with the current values -> no use of %S94.
- No forcing in the Standby PLC.

Forbidden Legacy function blocks

The following Legacy function blocks are Not Allowed:

- PL7 Counter,
- PL7 Drum,
- PL7 Monostable,
- PL7 Register 32,
- PL7 Register 255,
- PL7 TOF, PL7 TON, and PL7 TP,
- PL7 3 Timer.

Structure of Database

Principle

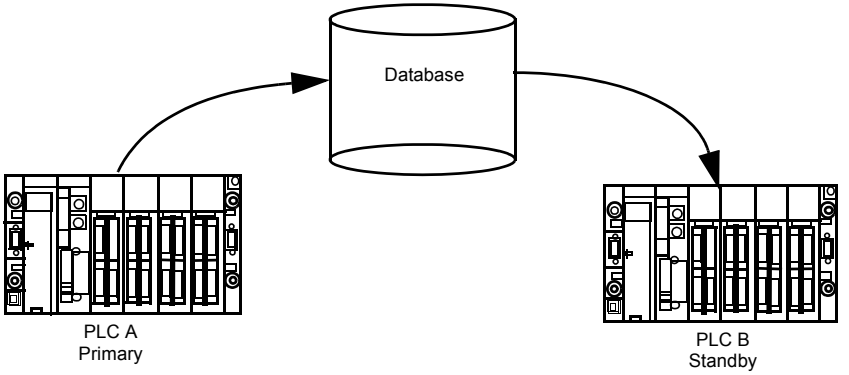
To take control of the process when the Primary PLC leaves the Primary mode, the Standby PLC has to know the complete status of the Hot Standby configuration. This status is given by:

- The values of the Primary In-rack output modules,
- The input/output values of all the remote devices,
- The user application data (located and unlocated) and system data of the Primary PLC,
- All instances of DFB and EFB data,
- SFC states,
- Some system bits and words.

To do this, the two PLCs have to share a Database that is built automatically by the Primary PLC.

Illustration

The following illustration displays information worked out by the Primary PLC:



Exchange

The Database is built automatically by the Primary PLC Operating System and sent at each Primary PLC cycle to the Standby PLC. This exchange is performed via the embedded Ethernet coprocessor of the two HSBY PLCs.

The size of database is:

- TSX H57 24M: 180 kilobytes,
- TSX H57 44M: 428 kilobytes.

Storage

Three types of memory card are offered in Unity Premium range:

- Application
- Application and data storage
- Data storage

The data storage area is a memory zone that can be used to backup and restore data in the memory card using specific EF in the application program. The maximum size of this area is 8 MByte (with TSX MRP F 008M).

This memory zone is not part of the database exchange between the Primary (A) and the Standby (B). It's only possible to read data using two memory cards (one card in PLC A and one card in PLC B) with the same contents.

In-rack I/O management

The programming of a Hot Standby PLC has to take into account the fact that each sensor and probe is connected in parallel on two input or output modules.

Both PLCs read the input values in the Phase IN of the Mast cycle at the same time.

The output values are applied by both PLCs but in a different way:

- The Primary PLC executes the full application. %Q objects are modified depending on the program execution. The discrete/analog output driver applies output values at the end of the Primary Mast cycle. The Primary PLC sends the database to the Standby PLC in the Copro access Phase of the Mast cycle,
- The Standby PLC only executes the first section of the application program, mainly for diagnostic purpose. The %Q objects received from the Primary PLC are applied at the end of the Standby Mast cycle.

⚠ CAUTION

RISK OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

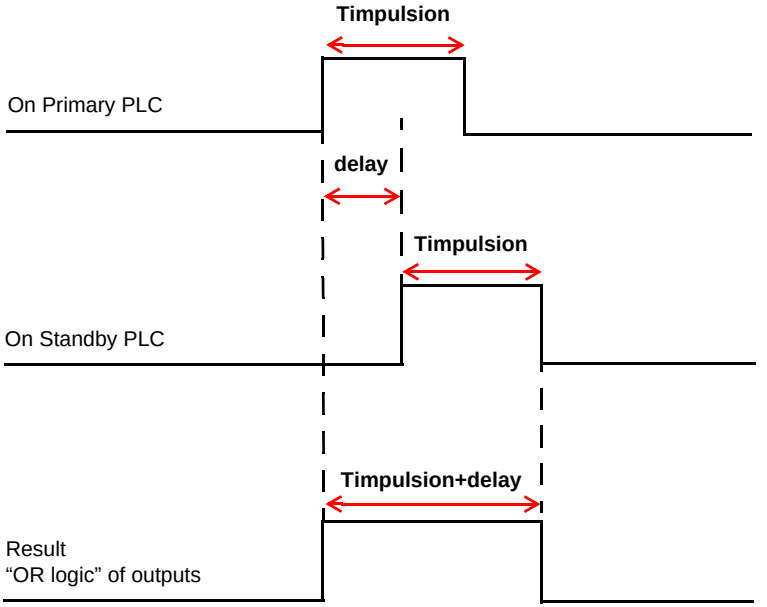
The output bits that are connected in parallel between the 2 PLCs must not be written in the section 0 of the Standby PLC.
This leads to affect the output bit values that are sent by the Primary.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.

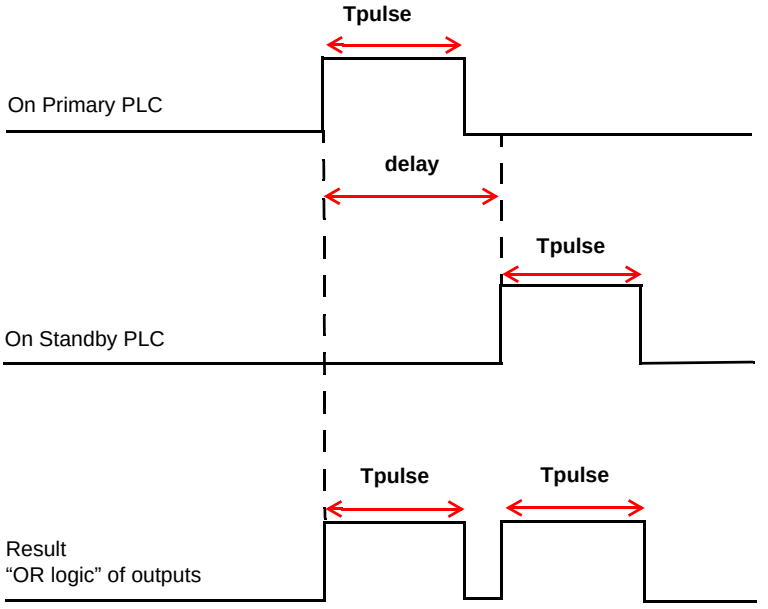
The output modules are connected in parallel to the physical output via a specific connection block. The result of an impulse command is based on the time of the impulse and the delay to apply this impulse in the Standby.

The different situations are illustrated below (the pulse is modified in the same way):

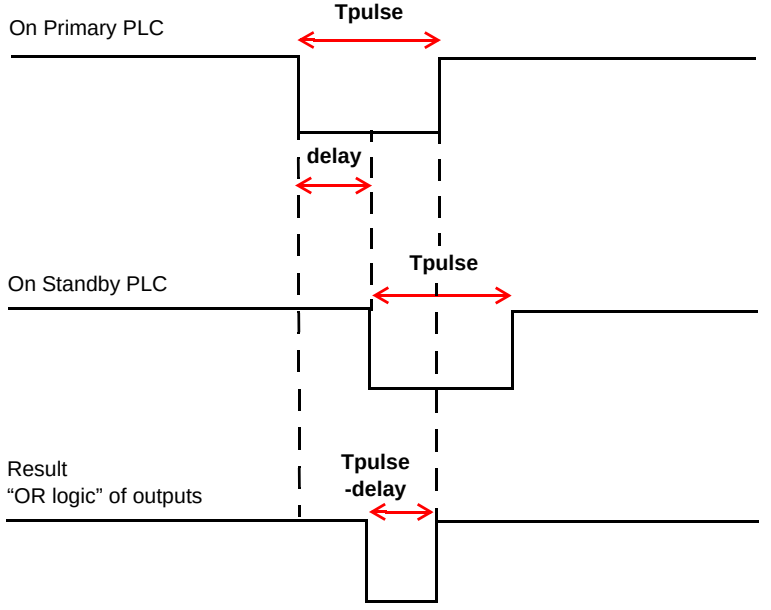
For an impulse command to positive logic, with the delay less than Tpulse:



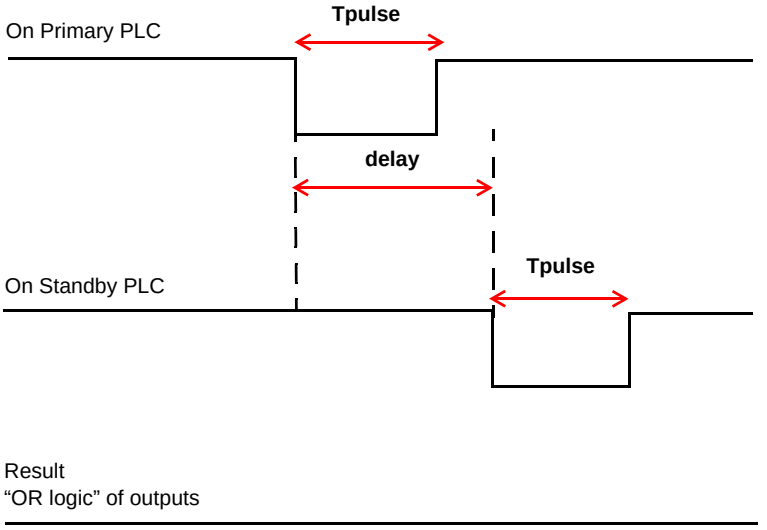
For an impulse command to positive logic, with the delay more than Tpulse:



For an impulse command to negative logic, with the delay less than Tpulse:



For an impulse command to negative logic, with the delay more than Tpulse:



Local I/O management

It is possible to manage actuators locally in both PLC. In this case, actuators are not connected in parallel on two output modules but directly to one output module in each PLC. They may be written with different values at the same time depending on the application program processing.

⚠ CAUTION

RISK OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

When actuators are managed locally in each PLC, the output values must be evaluated in the section 0 at each PLC scan.
If not, the Standby output value will be erased by the value coming from the Primary PLC.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.

Transferring the program in the Primary and the Standby

Transferring the program

Transfer the program to the Primary CPU:

- Connect the PC to USB plug or Uni-Telway,
- Use the Unity Pro command: **PLC** →**Transfer program to PLC**.

Transfer the program to the Standby CPU:

- Connect the PC to USB plug or Uni-Telway,
- Use the Unity Pro command: **PLC** →**Transfer program to PLC**.

6.2 Debug Program

Debugging

Introduction

An application for a Premium Hot Standby PLC integrates the control/command part of the procedure like a non Hot Standby PLC. It doesn't integrate any specific function blocks relating to the redundancy.

Debug and Diagnostic

The following table presents Debug and Diagnostic operations on CPUs:

Diagnostic		**TSX H57 24M**	**TSX H57 44M**
Diagnostic Function Block		Yes	Yes
Diagnostic Buffer		Yes	Yes
Diag. buffer characteristics	Max buffer size	16K8	25K8
	Max errors	160	254
Breakpoint		One single Bkpt	One single Bkpt
Step by step (Into, over, and out)		Yes	Yes
Variable animation		• End of Mast • Watch Point	• End of Mast • Watch Point
Link animation		Yes	Yes

Debug the control/ command of the procedure

Debugging the application must be carried out on one PLC. This PLC is automatically Primary.

Debugging the redundancy part

Debugging the application must be carried out with the Premium Hot Standby System.

The debugging tools proposed by Unity Pro must not be used (example: the "step by step"). They may introduce malfunctions into the Premium Hot Standby architecture.

We advise you to proceed as follows:

- Static verification:
  Check that:
  - The application restrictions have been applied,
  - The MAST task characteristics have been configured properly.
- Dynamic verification:
  After each PLC has been made live (application already transferred), check that the redundancy function is correctly performed in each PLC: the bit %SW61:X15 is equal to 1.

The Hot Standby Premium being in the nominal functioning mode, confirm that:

- All the sections are executed on the Primary PLC,
- Only the first section is executed in the Standby PLC.

Non Transfer Area

A fixed size of %MW is transferred from the Primary to the Standby. These %MW are from offset 0 to offset 99.

Operating

7

Introduction

Overview

This chapter provides information about Operating the Premium Hot Standby System.

What's in this Chapter?

This chapter contains the following sections:

Section	Topic	Page
7.1	Start/Stop System	129
7.2	Switchover	133

7.1 Start/Stop System

At a Glance

Purpose

This section describes how to start or stop a Premium Hot Standby System.

What's in this Section?

This section contains the following topics:

Topic	Page
Starting the two PLCs	130
Stopping the Premium Hot Standby	132

Starting the two PLCs

Invalid applications

The PLCs do not have a valid application. When the PLCs are made live and they are waiting for an application transfer, there is no Primary A/Standby B selection. The first PLC receiving the application will become the Primary PLC after a RUN command, the other will be the Standby PLC after receiving the same application and a RUN command.

Note: To start properly after receiving the application, the two PLCs have to be linked with:

- The CPU-sync link between the two CPUs,
- The ETY-sync link between the two monitored ETYs.

Valid applications

The use of a time-lag relay on the main rack supply of one of the PLCs makes it possible to guarantee which PLC will be the Primary PLC when the two PLCs are made live simultaneously. During this process, the PLC, which has the time-lag relay in its supply cabling, will be the Standby PLC.

If there is no time-lag relay, the choice of Primary/Standby depends on the copro MAC address. The PLC with the lowest MAC address becomes the Primary PLC (A). The other one becomes the Standby PLC (B).

⚠ CAUTION

RISK OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

In case of CPU replacement, the identification A/B of the 2 PLCs can be inverted. Respect this, specially if the application requires a strong link between the geographical position of each PLC and its identification.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.

MAC Address

The MAC address, visible on the front panel of the PLC, is a 48 bit number written in hexadecimal notation (6 pairs of 2 digits). The digits used to represent numbers using hexadecimal notation are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, and F.

Rules to compare two MAC addresses:

- The two MAC addresses must be compared from left to right,
- As soon as there are different digits in the same position in each MAC address, the higher MAC address is the one where the digit is higher.

Examples of two MAC Addresses

First example:

- MAC1 = 00.80.F4.01.6E.E1,
- MAC2 = 00.80.B4.01.6E.E1.

The MAC1 is higher than the MAC2.

Second example:

- MAC1 = 00.80.F4.01.6E.E1,
- MAC2 = 00.80.D4.01.6F.E1.

The MAC1 is higher than the MAC2.

Stopping the Premium Hot Standby

Principle

Stopping a Premium Hot Standby System is identical to stopping a simple PLC but respecting the following stop order:

- Stop the Standby PLC,
- Stop the Primary PLC.

If the Standby PLC is not stopped first, a switch over would occur when the Primary PLC is stopped.

7.2 Switchover

At a Glance

Purpose

This section describes the Switchover of the Premium Hot Standby.

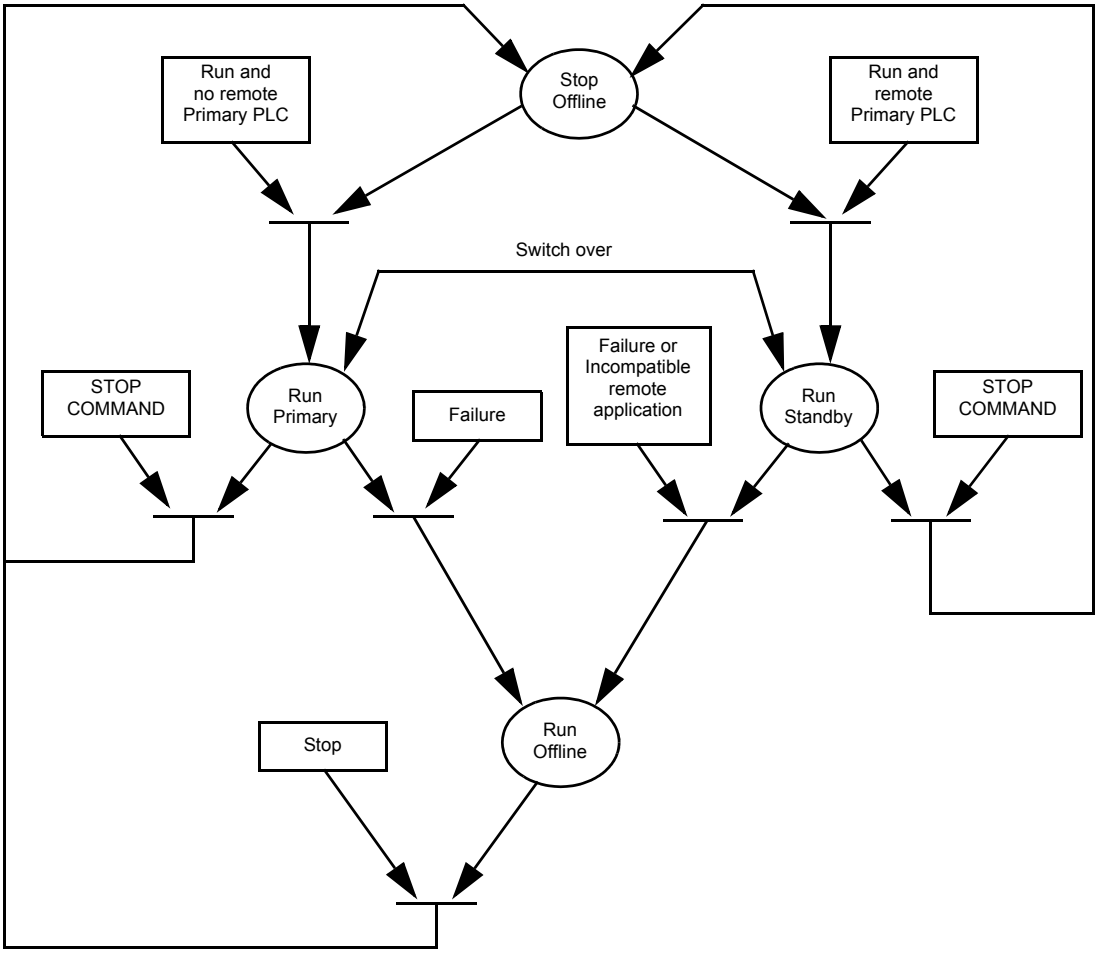
What's in this Section?

This section contains the following topics:

Topic	Page
Operating modes overview	134
Conditions for Switch over	136

Operating modes overview

General points The following state diagram shows a dynamic view of the main Hot Standby states:



At Cold start with the "Automatic Start in Run" option configured, the PLC restarts depending on the remote PLC state, local failure state, application mismatch state:

If...	**Then...**
The remote PLC is Primary, the two applications are identical and no local failure	The PLC restarts in Run Standby mode
The remote PLC is Primary and the two applications are not identical or there is a local failure	The PLC restarts in Run Offline mode
There is no remote Primary and no local failure	The PLC restarts in Run Primary mode
There is no remote Primary but there is a local failure	The PLC restarts in Run Offline mode

A local failure is mainly:

- A power supply failure on the CPU rack,
- An application program fault that generates a HALT state,
- An hardware or firmware failure on the CPU module,
- An hardware or firmware failure on the monitored ETY module,
- A cable disconnection between the monitored ETY and the first hub/switch,
- A CPU-sync link failure (only when PLC is Standby).

At Warm start, the PLC restarts depending on the previous PLC state, Stop or Run. If Run, the PLC restarts depending on the remote PLC state, local failure state, application mismatch state (refer to the above table).

Conditions for Switch over

Overview

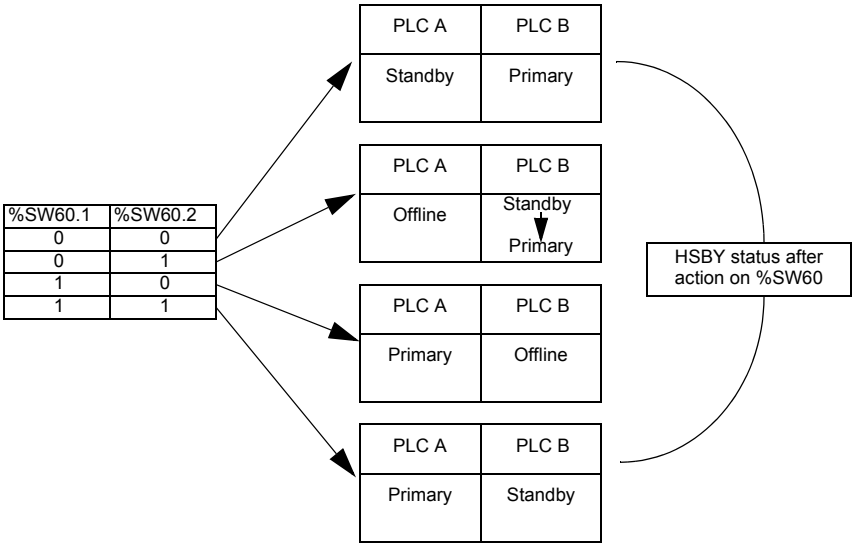
The manual Switch over is commendable from application program or requests.

Example of Switch over with PLC B in Standby mode

Before the action on %SW60, the status are:

- The two Bits are at 1 (default value set by the system),
- The PLC A is Primary,
- The PLC B is Standby, due for example to a hardware or firmware failure on the Monitored ETY module.

When one of the following actions is done on the command register %SW60 (bits 1 and 2), it generates a change of state of the two PLCs as it is shown in the right part of the following illustration:



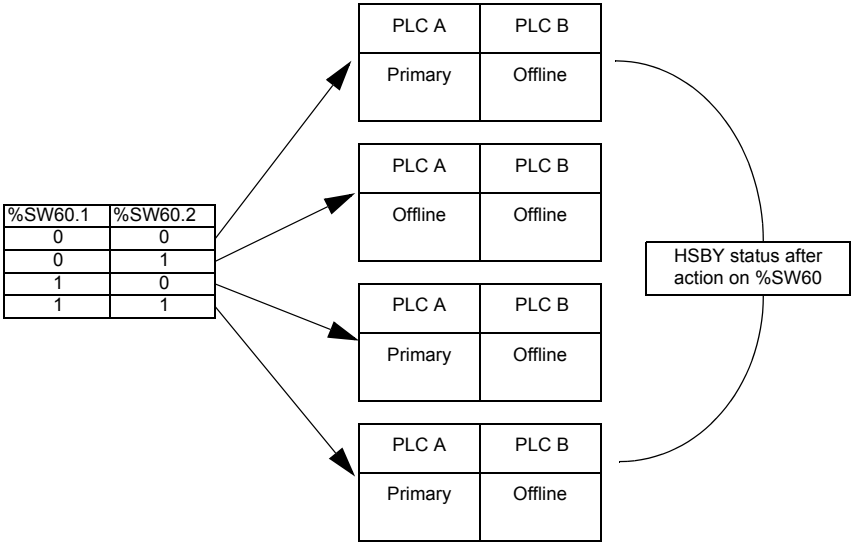
When the action is done, the two bits are automatically set to 1 by the system.

Example of Switch over with PLC B in Offline mode

Before the action on %SW60, the status are:

- The two Bits are at 1 (default value set by the system),
- The PLC A is Primary,
- The PLC B is Offline.

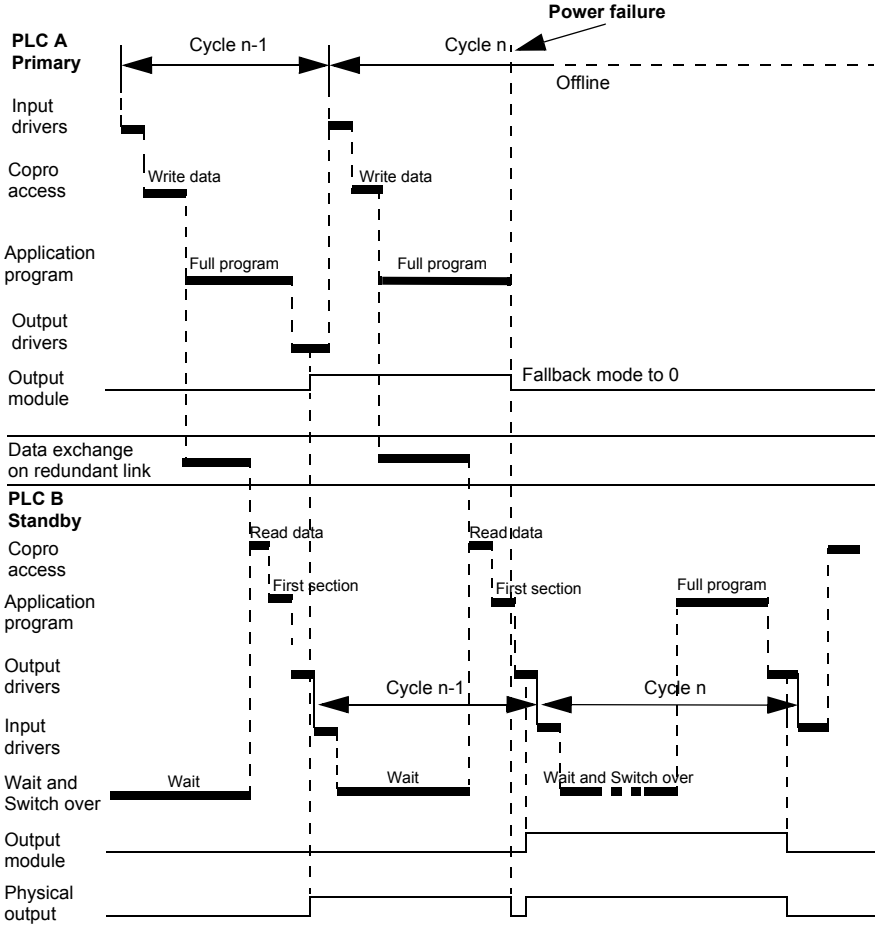
The following illustration is an example of Switch over with the PLC B in Offline mode:



When the action is done, the two bits are automatically set to 1 by the system.

Switch over on Primary failure

The following figure displays the behavior when a power supply failure or a main processor crash occur on the Primary PLC:



Note: During the switch over, the physical output is maintained at the last value received from the Primary PLC. When the PLC B starts in Primary mode, the %I object are refreshed from the physical input (parallel cabling). The application program calculates the new output values and applies these values on the output module.

⚠ WARNING

RISK OF UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

When an output is set to 1 in the cycle preceding the Event (example: Power Failure), there is a risk of having a pulse to 0 on the Probe.
To avoid that, use in-rack I/O for applications that can support this kind of pulse.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.

Maintaining

8

Introduction

Overview

This chapter provides information about Maintaining a Premium Hot Standby System.

What's in this Chapter?

This chapter contains the following topics:

Topic	Page
Verifying the Health of a Premium Hot Standby	142
Detecting and Diagnosing Failures in a Premium Hot Standby	143
Detecting Primary CPU and ETY-sync link failures	145
Detecting Standby CPU and ETY-sync link failures	146
Detecting CPU-sync Link Failures	147
Checking for Identical Application Programs—Checksum	148
Replacing a Faulty Module	149
Troubleshooting a Hot Standby PLC	150

Verifying the Health of a Premium Hot Standby

Generating and Sending Health Messages

Health messages are exchanged between the Primary PLC and the Standby PLC.

If the Primary has an error, the Standby is notified and assumes the Primary role.

If the Standby has an error, the Primary continues to operate as a standalone.The Monitored ETY modules periodically verify communication with one another.

If the Standby does not receive a message on either link, the Standby will try to determine the cause of the failure and assumes control if necessary

If the Primary does not receive a valid response from the Standby, the Primary will operate as if there was no back up available as if the Primary were a standalone.

Performing Automatic Confidence Tests

The system automatically performs two kinds of confidence tests on the Premium Hot Standby CPU:

- Startup tests,
- Run time tests.

Conducting Startup Tests

Startup confidence testing on the Premium Hot Standby PLC with Unity Copro attempt to detect hardware errors in the module before the application is allowed to run.

If the module fails any of its tests, it will remain offline and will not communicate with the other Premium Hot Standby PLC.

Conducting Run Time Tests

Run time tests are related to the interface between the main processor and the Ethernet embedded coprocessor of the Premium Hot Standby CPU.

If the coprocessor fails, the Premium Hot Standby CPU remains Offline and will not communicate with the other CPU.

Detecting and Diagnosing Failures in a Premium Hot Standby

Important Information

Please note:

If...	Then...
Component of Primary fails	Control shifts to Standby
Component of Standby fails	Standby goes offline
CPU-sync link fails	Standby goes offline

Finding Diagnostic Information with Unity Pro

Errors and switch overs are logged in the diagnostic buffer. To view the log:

Step	Action
1	Select **Tools** →**Diagnostic Viewer** from the main menu.

Finding More Information in this Manual

Refer to the following sections:

Type of failure	Refer to section
Primary CPU and ETY-sync link failures	See. *Detecting Primary CPU and ETY-sync link failures, p. 145*
Standby CPU and ETY-sync link failures	See. *Detecting Standby CPU and ETY-sync link failures, p. 146*
CPU-sync link failures	See. *Detecting CPU-sync Link Failures, p. 147*
Application program checksum failures	See. *Checking for Identical Application Programs—Checksum, p. 148*

For more details on failure detection, please refer. *System Detailed Behavior upon Failures, p. 175.*

Type of failure	Refer to section
Halt or Stop Events on PLC	See.
Hardware or Firmware CPU Failure	See. *Hardware or Firmware CPU Failure , p. 181*
Power Failure on the Main Rack	See. *Power Failure on the Main Rack , p. 184*
Power Failure on an Extendable Rack	See. *Power Failure on an Extendable Rack, p. 187*
Hardware or Firmware ETY failure	See. *Hardware or Firmware ETY failure , p. 190*
Hardware or Firmware Failure on ETY Dedicated to HMI and SCADA	See. *Hardware or Firmware Failure on ETY Dedicated to HMI and SCADA , p. 193*
Failure on the Ethernet Copro	See. *Failure on the Ethernet Copro , p. 196*
CPU-sync link failure between Primary and Standby PLCs	See. *CPU-sync link failure between Primary and Standby PLCs , p. 199*
I/O Scanner Disconnection	See. *Monitored ETY and I/O Scanner Disconnection , p. 201*
Full Ethernet I/O Link Disconnection	See. *Full Ethernet I/O Link Disconnection, p. 205*
Hardware Failure of a Digital Module	See. *Hardware Failure of a Digital Module , p. 207*
Hardware Failure of the SCP card in CPU or SCY	See. *Hardware Failure of the SCP card in SCY , p. 210*

Detecting Primary CPU and ETY-sync link failures

Non mastered Primary CPU failure

The following table presents a Non mastered Primary CPU failure:

Stages	Description
1	A communication error occurs in the Standby Copro that manages the CPU-sync link.
2	Standby Copro reports this error to the Standby CPU.
3	Standby CPU sends a message to its local Monitored ETY to get a status of the ETY-sync link.
4	Because the Primary PLC is not responding, the Standby CPU gets a wrong status from its local Monitored ETY.
5	The Standby PLC becomes Primary.

Mastered Primary CPU failure

The following table presents a Mastered Primary CPU failure:

Stages	Description
1	The Primary CPU sends a take control message to the Standby CPU through the CPU-sync link before entering the Offline mode.
2	Standby goes to Primary mode.

Primary ETY-sync link failure

The following table presents a Primary ETY-sync link failure:

Stages	Description
1	The Primary CPU checks every scan the Monitored ETY status.
2	After receiving a wrong status, the Primary CPU sends a take control message to the Standby CPU through the CPU-sync link before entering the Offline mode.
3	Standby goes to Primary mode.

Detecting Standby CPU and ETY-sync link failures

Standby CPU failure

The following table presents a Standby CPU failure:

Stage	Description
1	A communication error occurs in the Primary Copro that manages the CPU-sync link.
2	The Primary Copro reports this error to the Primary CPU.
3	The Primary CPU stays Primary and update the remote station status to Offline or Undefined into its status register.

Standby ETY-sync link failure

The following table presents a Standby CPU failure (Primary CPU is assumed to work fine):

Stage	Description
1	A communication error occurs in the Standby monitored ETY that manages the ETY-sync link.
2	The Standby ETY reports error to the Standby CPU.
3	The Standby CPU sends a message to the Primary CPU through the CPU-sync link.
4	If the Status is OK, Primary stays acting as Primary and the Standby will go to Offline because a disconnection on Standby side.If the status is not OK, it will send a take control to the Standby before entering Offline mode.

Detecting CPU-sync Link Failures

Important Information

Facts:

1	CPU-sync link connects the two Copros.
2	Using the CPU-sync link, the Primary controller communicates with the Standby on every Mast cycle.
3	Primary sends either: **1.** Data message **2.** Health message

Note: If both the Primary and Standby do not hear from each other, either station can detect a CPU-sync link failure.

Standby Detects a Failure

At first:

Step	Action	Result
1	Standby gets no response from the Primary on the CPU-sync link	• There is no more data base. exchange from primary to standby • The system is no longer redundant as long as the Ethernet copro of the PLC is in failure mode.

Standby Assumes Control

The Standby becomes Primary:

Step	Action	Result
1	After the Primary controller goes offline or disappeared	Health message or no answer from the Primary
2	Standby controller scans the ETY-sync link once	-
3	If Standby controller gets no response	Standby knows that the failure must be on both the Primary Copro and Primary CPU
4	Standby assumes control	-

Checking for Identical Application Programs—Checksum

Important Information

Please note:

Fact	Result
A Hot Standby system requires that both stations must have the same application program.	This requirement prevents the Standby from executing a different application program if transfer of control occurs.

Standby Checks for Mismatches

Checking for identical application programs:

Step	Action	Result
1	At each scan, the application program's instruction, checksum (CKSM), is transferred from the Primary to the Standby along with any other necessary data.	The Standby validates the new checksum (CKSM) against its existing checksum (CKSM).
2	Standby determines if mismatch occurs.	**1.** Mismatch: Standby goes Offline **2.** No mismatch: system operates normally
3	The controller returns to Online and is the Standby as soon as the application programs are identical.	

Replacing a Faulty Module

Important

You may replace a faulty module while a system is running.

Ensure that the replacement module:

1. Installs in the Standby backplane,
2. Resides in the same position in both backplanes,
3. Is same type of module.

Same type of module means ETY4103 replaces ETY4103.

⚠ WARNING

RISK OF UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT OPERATION

Follow this informations:

1. Perform a switch over if replacing a Primary.
2. Do NOT remove a Primary controller with under powerer (Hot Swap).

Failure to follow this instruction can result in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.

Troubleshooting a Hot Standby PLC

Troubleshooting the PLC

To determine which components have failed, note PLC's status on CPU LED display and Monitored ETY LED display:

CPU LEDs					Monitored ETY LEDs			Failure type	Description
RUN	ERR	I/O	STS	ACT	RUN	ERR	STS		
								No failure.	Normal state. CPU in Primary mode.
								No failure.	Normal state. CPU in Standby mode.
								CPU faults.	Serious hardware or firmware fault. Correct operation of the CPU is no longer assured.CPU no more Primary nor Standby.
								Copro fault.	Copro auto tests failed.
								Application fault.	Halt instruction, watchdog overrun,...CPU in Offline mode.
								ETY fault.	Module not configured or configuration in progress.
								ETY fault.	Serious hardware or firmware fault. Correct operation of the ETY is no longer assured.CPU is Offline.
								ETY fault.	Software operation error. Temporary state causing module re initialization.
								ETY fault.	• 3 flashes on ETY STS LED: Ethernet cable not connected on the module or Hub side. • 4 flashes on ETY STS LED: the module IP address is duplicated.

LED	Description
	Permanently ON
	Normal flashing (500 ms ON, 500 ms OFF)
	Standby flashing (2.5 s ON, 500 ms OFF)
	Offline flashing (2.5 s OFF, 500 ms ON)
	OFF
	No significant

Modifying and Upgrading

III

At a Glance

Purpose

This part describes Modifying and Upgrading in a Premium Hot Standby System.

- Handling application Modification,
- Handling CPU OS Upgrade.

What's in this Part?

This part contains the following chapters:

Chapter	Chapter Name	Page
9	Handling Application Modification	155
10	Handling CPU OS Upgrade	161

Handling Application Modification

9

Introduction

Overview

This chapter provides information about application modification in a Premium Hot Standby system.

What's in this Chapter?

This chapter contains the following topics:

Topic	Page
Understanding Premium Hot Standby Logic Mismatch	156
Online/Offline Modifications to an Application Program	157

Understanding Premium Hot Standby Logic Mismatch

Needing Identical Application Programs

In a fault-tolerant redundant system and under normal operating conditions, both controllers must load the identical application program (also called a logic program). The application program is updated every scan by transferring data from the Primary to the Standby. Only the Standby by controller detects a logic mismatch and reports error on Primary.

The following conditions cause a mismatch in the application program: a difference between:

- Programs,
- Animation tables,
- Comments (on variables and types).

> **Note:** Animation Tables and Comments
> Both animation tables and comments (on variables and types) may be excluded from the mismatch by not being included in the upload information.
> - Exclude by selecting **Tools | Project Settings | Build tabs** (default). In the Upload Information area, select **without**.
> - Inclusion requires downloading the application program

When a mismatch exists, the Standby Controller goes to Offline, and switch over cannot occur.

Causing a Mismatch

In a Premium Hot Standby System, if the user does any of the following, the Standby will go into Offline mode:

- Modify (edit) online an application program in the Standby while the Primary controls the process ,
- Modify online an application program in the Primary while the Primary controls the process,
- Download an offline-modified application program to the Standby.

Online/Offline Modifications to an Application Program

Overview

A Hot Standby configuration is no longer redundant when there are different applications (executable program or hardware/logical configuration) in the Primary and Standby PLCs. In this case, the Standby PLC is Offline and so the switch over cannot occur. Logic mismatch is not supported by a Premium Hot Standby system.

The following procedure describes how the user can modify the application in the two PLCs of a Premium Hot Standby system with a minimum impact on the process.

Online Mollifications allowed

The following table describes the modifications allowed in on-line mode:

Modifications	Description
General	• Name of station, program, section. • Comment of station, configuration, program, section. • Documentation summary. • Animation table. • Integrated operator screen. • Functional view. • Security informations: passwords, protection attributes.
Program	• Sections of program: add, delete, change execution order. • Modify the code of the section (task section, SR, transition, Action, DFB sections. • Modify the code of SFC chart.
Configuration / communication	Change I/O module parameters.
Global variables (used in animation table or operator screen)	• Symbol on a used variable. • Topologic address on a used variable. • Initial value on a used variable. • Comment on a used variable. • Create, remove or modify unused variables (EDT, DDT). • Create, remove or modify unused variables (FB).
Used DFB	• All comments. • Add a private or public variable. • Delete or change unused private variable. • Initial value of parameters and variables. • Section of DFB: add, delete, change execution order. • Modify the code of a section. • Create a new DFB type. • Delete an unused DFB type.
Used DDT	• Create a new DDT type. • Delete an unused DDT type.

This kind of modification leads to a partial application download and the PLC doesn't change its execution mode (RUN / STOP).

Executing the Procedure Online

To make online modifications to an application program (logic program or project) in the Primary controller, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1	Ensure both Primary (A) and Standby (B) controllers are in Run Primary and Run Standby mode.
2	Modify online the application on the Primary PLC. Results: ● The Standby PLC (B) goes to Offline mode (Logic Mismatch), ● The Primary PLC (A) is active on the process. The system is no longer operating in redundant mode.
3	After tests, save the application in the PC.
4	Download the saved application to the Standby PLC (B) Result: ● During the transfer, the PLC (B) is in Non Configuration state, ● At the end of transfer, the PLC goes to the Stop/Offline mode.
5	Initiate RUN command on the Standby PLC (B). Result: The PLC B goes to Standby mode Note: If the Primary PLC A failed during the Online modification, the user has to connect Unity Pro to the PLC B and perform a STOP/RUN command. The PLC B will go in Run/Primary mode.

Offline Modification

Make offline modifications on the Standby PLC if the modifications will require a complete download of the application.

The following table describes modifications that requires an application download:

Modifications	Description
Program	Modify the code of EVT sections.
Configuration / communication:	● Add, move, remove an I/O module. ● Changing memory sizes in configuration screen.
Global variables (used in animation table or operator screen)	Remove a used variable.
Used DFB	● Type name of used DFB. ● Add a parameter.

Executing the Procedure Offline

To make offline modifications to an application program (logic program or project) in the Standby controller, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1	Ensure both Primary (A) and Standby (B) controllers are in Run Primary and Run Standby mode.
2	Download of the new application in the standby PLC (B). Results: ● The Standby PLC (B) goes to Non Configuration state, ● At the end of the download, the PLC B goes in Stop/Offline mode.
3	Stop on the PLC A. Result: The PLC A goes in Stop Offline mode. The system is neither more active nor redundant.
4	Run on the PLC B. Result: The PLC B goes in Run Primary mode. The system is active again, but not redundant.
4	Download of the new application in the PLC A. Result: ● The PLC A goes to the Non Configuration state, ● At the end of the download, PLC A goes in Stop/Offline mode.
5	RUN command on the PLC A. Result: The PLC A goes to the Run/Standby mode. The system is active and redundant.

⚠ WARNING

RISK OF UNINTENDED EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

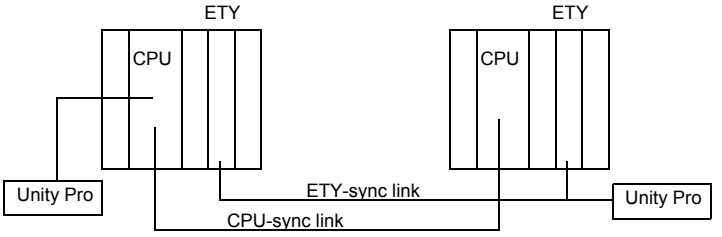
The Offline method has more impact on the process than the Online method:
- The Hot Standby system is no more redundant during few seconds,
- When the PLC B restarts in Run / Primary mode, this is done on a data context that has been re initialized.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.

Online/Offline application of Modifications

For these two kinds of application modifications, Unity Pro can be connected to Ethernet or a local terminal port of one of the two PLCs (routing capabilities).

The following illustration displays the connection:



Handling CPU OS Upgrade

10

Introduction

Overview

In this chapter you will find information regarding the OS upgrade method for a Premium Hot Standby System. Upgrading allows you to update the OS for the standby controller while the process is still being controlled by the primary controller.

What's in this Chapter?

This chapter contains the following topics:

Topic	Page
Overview of Premium Hot Standby OS Upgrade	162
Executing the OS Upgrade Procedure	163

Overview of Premium Hot Standby OS Upgrade

Upgrading while Process is Running

The Executive Upgrade feature allows the Standby controller OS to be upgraded while the Primary controller continues to control the process. However, during the upgrade, the system can no longer be considered redundant. That is, there is no Standby available to assume control if the Primary should fail before the Standby upgrade is complete.

Upgrading OS without Stopping

Under normal operating conditions, both controllers in a redundant system must have the same versions of firmware.

In fact, there are checks by the controllers to detect if there is a mismatch in firmware.

Normally, when a mismatch exists, performing a switchover would not be possible because the Standby controller would not be allowed to go online.

However, to allow an OS Upgrade without stopping the application, overriding is possible by setting the Command Register system bit `%SW60.4`.

Note: IMPORTANT INFORMATION
OS upgrade is possible only with compatible firmware.

⚠ CAUTION

RISK OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE

Enabling OS upgrade without stopping the application overrides the process of checking whether the Primary and Standby are configured identically.
Disable the upgrade without stopping bit as soon as the OS upgrade is finished.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in injury or equipment damage.

Executing the OS Upgrade Procedure

General

Perform an OS upgrade using the installed OSLoader tool.

How to perform an OS Upgrade

Follow these steps:

Step	Action
1	Connect Unity Pro to the Primary PLC through Uni-Telway terminal port
2	Access Command Register %SW60; set bit 4 to 1 (OS version mismatch allowed)
3	Stop the Primary. Ensure Standby becomes Primary
4	Disconnect Unity Pro
5	Open the OSLoader tool
6	Download the new OS
7	After completing the OS download, perform application program transfer
8	Put the PLC in RUN mode. Ensure PLC becomes Standby
9	Connect Unity Pro to the other PLC (that is the Primary) through Uni-Telway terminal port
10	Stop the Primary. Ensure Standby becomes Primary
11	Disconnect Unity Pro
12	Open the OSLoader tool
13	Download the new OS
14	After completing the OS download, perform application program transfer
15	Put the PLC in RUN mode. Ensure PLC becomes Standby
16	Perform a switchover (or connect Unity Pro to the Primary). Ensure Standby becomes Primary
17	Access Command Register %SW60; set bit 4 to 0 (OS version mismatch not allowed)

Appendices

Appendices for Premium Hot Standby

At a Glance

The appendices for the Premium Hot Standby are included here.

What's in this Appendix?

The appendix contains the following chapters:

Chapter	Chapter Name	Page
A	Additional Information	167
B	System Detailed Behavior upon Failures	175

Additional Information

A

Introduction

Overview

This chapter describes the design specifications and error codes.

What's in this Chapter?

This chapter contains the following topics:

Topic	Page
CPUs TSX H57 24M/TSX H57 44M Specifications for Premium Hot Standby	168
TextIDs	174

CPUs TSX H57 24M/TSX H57 44M Specifications for Premium Hot Standby

Maximum configuration

The following table presents the maximum configuration of the CPUs:

Services	TSX H57 24M	TSX H57 44M
Local racks (12EX/4-6-8EX)	8/16	
Discrete I/Os modules)	1024	2048
Analog I/Os modules	80	256
Experts modules (1)	0	
Ethernet modules	2	4
Other Networks modules (2)	0	
Open Field Bus modules (Interbus/Profibus)	0	
Sensor Bus modules (As-i)	0	
Process channels	10	20
Process loops	30	60

- (1): motion, weighing, counting, stepper.
- (2): Modbus+, Fipway. For Premium/Atrium this is the maximum number of channel supported.

Note: The Ethernet port for the CPU-sync link is a point to point connection dedicated to the Premium Hot Standby database exchange.

Program and Data Memory capacity

The following table presents the Programme and Data Memory capacity of the CPUs:

Services		**TSX H57 24M**	**TSX H57 44M**
Maximum application size in Internal SRAM (Program + data + Ets (1) + symbols + OLC)		192 kilobytes	440 kilobytes
Maximum application size in PCMCIA	Program + Ets + symb. in PCMCIA	768 kilobytes	2048 kilobytes
	Max On line modif. area PLC	256 kilobytes	512 kilobytes
	Data in internal SRAM	192 kilobytes	440 kilobytes
Maximum data storage size (only in PCMCIA)	Legacy EFs	8 Mbytes	16 Mbytes
	DOS Files (SRAM)	Not available	Not available
Located data %MW	Max	32464	
	Default	1024	
	Min.	0	
Located data %M	Max	8056	32634
	Default	512	
	Min.	0	
Located data %KW	Max	32760	
	Default	256	
	Min.	0	
Located data %SW		168	
Located data %S		128	
Unlocated data max size (2): • EDT + DDT • EFB/DFB		No limit (3)	

Services	TSX H57 24M	TSX H57 44M

● (1): Empty Terminal Support.
● (2)
  ● EDT: Elementary Data Types (bool, integers, date, real).
  ● DDT: Derived Data Types (structures).
  ● EFB / DFB: Function Blocks.
● (3): No limit means that the amount of Function Blocks is only dependant on the memory size.		

Note: EDT and DDT are in the same memory segment. There is one memory segment per instance of EFB/DFB.

Application Structure

The following table presents the Application Structure of the CPUs:

Services		TSX H57 24M	TSX H57 44M
Mast task		1 cyclic/periodic	
Fast task		1 periodic	
Auxiliary tasks		0	
Event interrupt tasks (IO Event + Timer Event)		64	
IO Events (Local IO)		0 to 63 ● Prior 0: %evt0 ● Prior 1: %evt1 to %evt63	
Timer interrupt event		0	
Number of channels (Local I/O) per event	Discrete I/O	128	
	Analog I/O	16	
	Other	16	

Application Language and Embedded communication ports

The following table presents the Application Language and Embedded communication ports of the CPUs:

Services		**TSX H57 24M**	**TSX H57 44M**
Application Languages			
Function Block (FBD)		Yes	
Ladder Logic		Yes	
Structured Text		Yes	
Instruction List		Yes	
SFC		Yes	
DFB		Yes	
EF/EFB		Yes	
PL7 SFB		Not recommended	
Embedded communication ports			
Legacy Terminal port	Physical layer	One RS 485	
	Speed	19200 baud	
	Protocol	Uni-Telway M/S ASCII	
USB terminal port		One device connector USB V1.0 12Mbytes	

Memory Services and Devices

The following table presents the Memory Services and Devices of the CPUs:

Services	TSX H57 24M	TSX H57 44M
Application Backup	No	
Data storage with Legacy EF (Init, Read, Write)	Yes in memory cards Data storage	
Supported SRAM PCMCIA (Max application size according to PLC characteristics)	• TSX MRP P 128K • TSX MRP P 224K • TSX MRP P 384K • TSX MRP C 448K • TSX MRP C 768K • TSX MRP C 001M • TSX MRP C 01M7 • TSX MRP C 002M • TSX MRP C 003M • TSX MRP C 007M	
Supported FLASH PCMCIA (Max application size according to PLC characteristics)	• TSX MFP P 128K • TSX MFP P 224K • TSX MCP C 224K • TSX MFP P 384K • TSX MFP P 512K • TSX MCP C 512K • TSX MFP P 001M • TSX MFP P 002M • TSX MCP C 002M • TSX MFP P 004M	
Supported Data storage	• TSX MRP F 004M • TSX MRP F 008M	

OS Download/ Application Performances/ System Overhead

The following table presents the OS Download, Application Performances (PCMCIA), and System Overhead of the CPUs:

Services	TSX H57 24M	TSX H57 44M
OS Download		
CPU OS download	Yes Uni-Telway terminal port	
HSBY OS download	Yes through Ethernet port only	
I/O modules OS download	No	
Application performances (PCMCIA)		
100% boolean	19.80 Kins/ms	
65% boolean,35% num.	14.20 Kins/ms	
System overhead		
Mast task	1ms	
Fast task	0.07ms	

Miscellaneous Characteristics

The following table presents the Miscellaneous Characteristics of the CPUs:

Services		TSX H57 24M	TSX H57 44M
Processor format		Double width	
Microprocessor		Pentium 166 Mhz	
Processor Electrical consumption on 12V (with one memory card) 5V not used	mA typ.	1780 mA	
	mA max. (1)	2492 mA	
	W typ.	9.1 W	
	W max.	12.7 W	
Default rack		TSX RKY 6EX	
Default Power supply		TSX PSY 2600	
PCMCIA slots	Slot A	Type I / 5V	
	Slot B	Type III / 5V	
Real Time Clock		Yes	
RTC synchronization with dual CPU		No	
(1): max = typical consumption x 1.4			

TextIDs

TextIDs

TextIds define the warning messages written in the diagnostic buffer.

TextIDs switching from Primary to Offline:

TextID	Warning message
13001	System halt
13002	Remote IO failure
13003	ETH device failure
13004	ETH communication problem
13005	Stop PLC command
13007	Offline Command register request

TextIDs switching from Standby to Offline:

TextID	Warning message
13008	System halt
13009	Remote IO failure
13010	ETH device failure
13011	ETH communication problem
13012	Stop PLC command
13014	Offline Command register request

TextIDs switching from Standby to Primary:

TextID	Warning message
13015	Control command over ETH
13016	Control command over RIO

TextIDs switching from Offline to Primary/Standby:

TextID	Warning message
13017	Switch from Offline to Primary
13018	Switch from Offline to Standby BY

System Detailed Behavior upon Failures

B

Introduction

Overview

In this chapter you will find the failures that can occur in Premium Hot Standby system.

What's in this Chapter?

This chapter contains the following topics:

Topic	Page
Overview of Failures	176
Halt or Stop Events on PLC	178
Hardware or Firmware CPU Failure	181
Power Failure on the Main Rack	184
Power Failure on an Extendable Rack	187
Hardware or Firmware ETY failure	190
Hardware or Firmware Failure on ETY Dedicated to HMI and SCADA	193
Failure on the Ethernet Copro	196
CPU-sync link failure between Primary and Standby PLCs	199
Monitored ETY and I/O Scanner Disconnection	201
Full Ethernet I/O Link Disconnection	205
Hardware Failure of a Digital Module	207
Hardware Failure of the SCP card in SCY	210

Overview of Failures

Introduction

A first level of Hot Standby diagnosis can be done through the status register that is managed locally by each Hot Standby PLC. The user can obtain more diagnostic information by managing PLC states, module bits in the first section of his application depending on the process requirements.

This diagnostic information can be stored in non transfer %MW area. To report this diagnostic information from the Standby to the Primary PLC it can be copied to the reverse transfer registers %SW62 - %SW65.

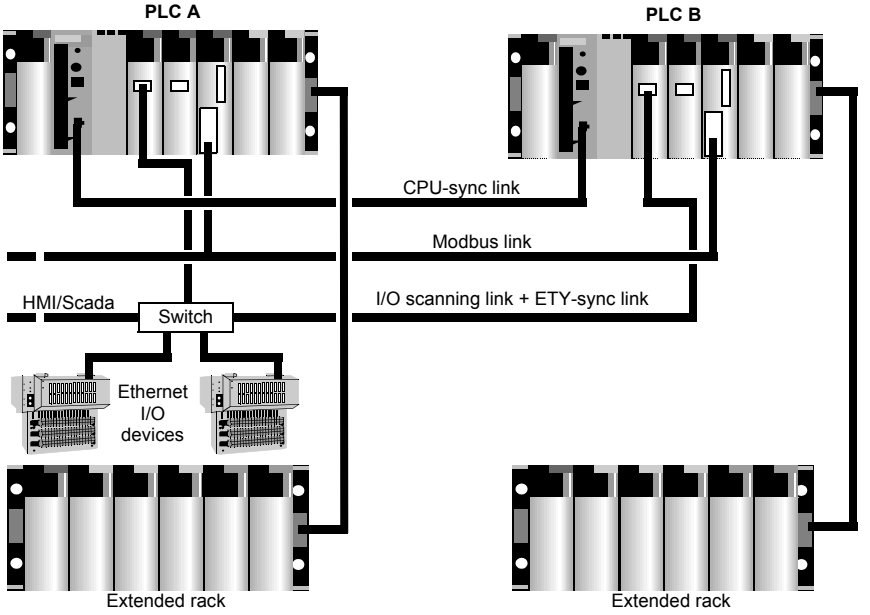
The following pages describe different cases of failures that can occur in a Hot Standby system with an example of configuration.

Example of Configuration

The referenced configuration is:

- PLC A and PLC B with the following modules:
  - Power supply (PS),
  - Hot standby processor (in slot 0),
  - Monitored ETY module (in slot 2),
  - Ethernet communication (in slot 3),
  - Modbus communication (SCY with SCP 114) in slot 4,
  - In-rack Discrete module (DIS IN and DIS OUT) in slot 5 and 6.
- Only one switch (for simplified schema) to insure connection between Ethernet I/O scanner and SCADA or HMI,
- CPU-sync link between the two CPU.

The following illustration displays an example of configuration:



Standby Reverse Register

In the example, only one %MW is used and copied in the reverse register %SW62.

The Main rack state is:

- %MWx.0 / %SW62.0: reserved,
- %MWx.1 / %SW62.1: reserved,
- %MWx.2 / %SW62.2: reserved,
- %MWx.3 / %SW62.3: discrete input module state by copy of %I0.5.mod.err,
- %MWx.4 / %SW62.4: discrete output module state by copy of %I0.6.mod.err,
- %MWx.5 / %SW62.5: SCY state by copy of %I0.4.mod.err,
- %MWx.6 / %SW62.6: SCP in SCY state by copy of %I0.4.1.err,
- %MWx.7 / %SW62.7: ETY state by copy of %I0.3.mod.err.

The Extended rack state is:

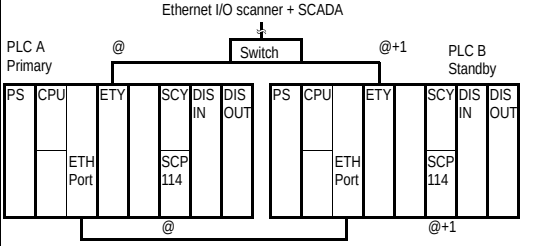
- %MWx.8 / %SW62.8: discrete module state by copy of %I1.0.mod.err,
- %MWx.9 / %SW62.9: discrete module state by copy of %I1.1.mod.err,
- %MWx.10 / %SW62.10: discrete module state by copy of %I1.2.mod.err,
- %MWx.11 / %SW62.11: discrete module state by copy of %I1.3.mod.err,
- %MWx.12 / %SW62.12: discrete module state by copy of %I1.4.mod.err,
- %MWx.13 / %SW62.13: discrete module state by copy of %I1.5.mod.err,
- %MWx.14 / %SW62.14: discrete module state by copy of %I1.6.mod.err.

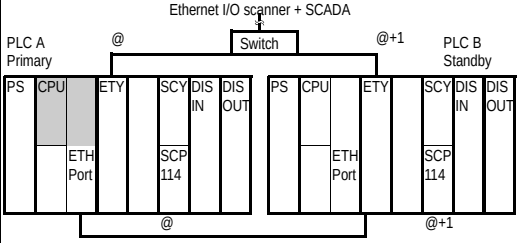
Halt or Stop Events on PLC

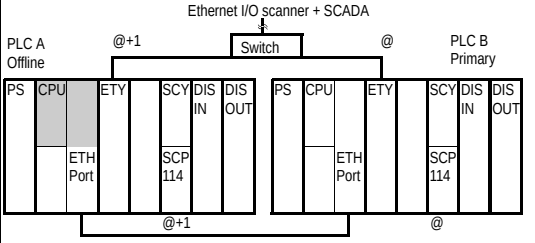
Halt or Stop on Primary PLC

The following table presents Halt or Stop events on Primary PLC:

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Before the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle,
● PLC B: PLC A output applied at the end of task cycle.

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">● HALT instruction.
● Watch dog overflow.
● Program execution error (division by 0, overflow, etc.) with %S78 = 1.
● STOP command.

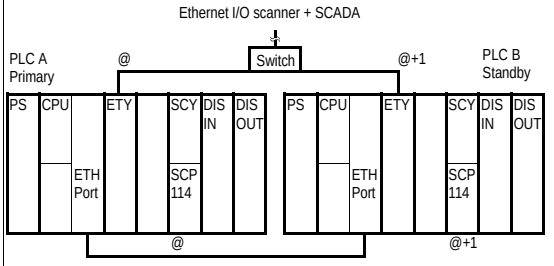
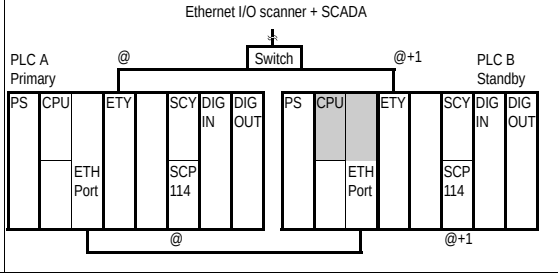
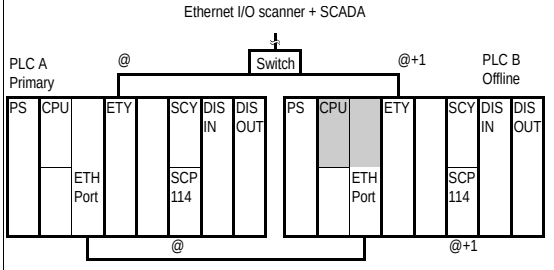
This is a critical event because an automatic switch over occurs.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">After the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: fallback position,
● PLC B: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle.

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Global status</td><td>Communication status</td><td>Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @</td></tr>
</table>

The process is still active but the HSBY system is no longer redundant as long as the PLC A is in HALT or STOP mode.	Both PLCs are accessible through terminal ports, Modbus and Ethernet links for diagnostics.	%SW61 = 1000 0000 0010 0110: ● the accessed PLC is PLC B / primary, ● the other PLC is PLC A / offline. %SW62 = Not significant because one of the two PLC is Offline or Not Responding

Halt or Stop on Standby PLC

The following table presents Halt or Stop events on Standby PLC:

Before the event	
In rack Discrete I/O state: ● PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle, ● PLC B: PLC A output applied at the end of task cycle. Remote I/O state: ● PLC A: all connections with ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active, ● PLC B: all connections with ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.	
Event	
● HALT instruction. ● Watch dog overflow. ● Program execution error (division by 0, overflow, etc.) with %S78 = 1. ● STOP command. This is not a critical event because there is not switch over.	
After the event	
In rack Discrete I/O state: ● PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle, ● PLC B: fallback position. Remote I/O state: ● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active, ● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.	

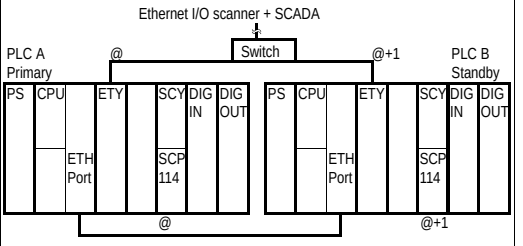
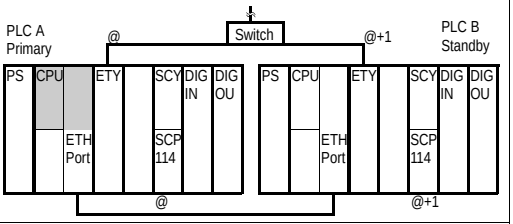
Global status	Communication status	Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @
The process is still active but the HSBY system is no longer redundant as long as the PLC B is STOP mode.	Both PLCs are accessible through terminal ports, Modbus links and Ethernet links for diagnostic.	%SW61 = 1000 0000 0000 0110: • the accessed PLC is PLC A: primary, • the other PLC is PLC B: offline. %SW62 = Not significant because one of the two PLC is Offline.

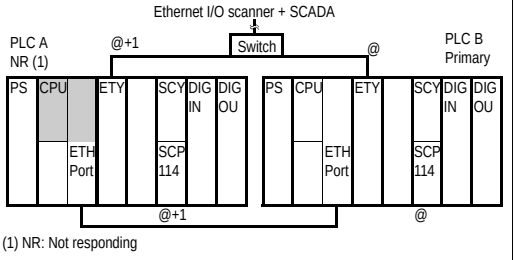
Hardware or Firmware CPU Failure

CPU Failure on Primary

The following table presents CPU failure on Primary:

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Before the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle,
● PLC B: PLC A output applied at the end of task cycle.

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Hardware or firmware failure on the processor.
This is a critical event because an automatic switch over occurs.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">After the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: fallback position,
● PLC B: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle.

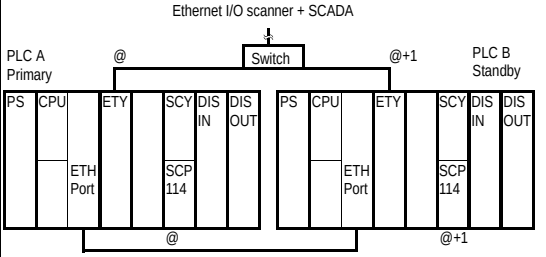
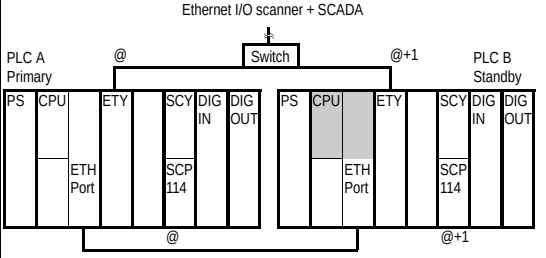
Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active.</td><td> 

(1) NR: Not responding</td></tr>
<tr><td>Global status</td><td>Communication status</td><td>Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @</td></tr>
</table>

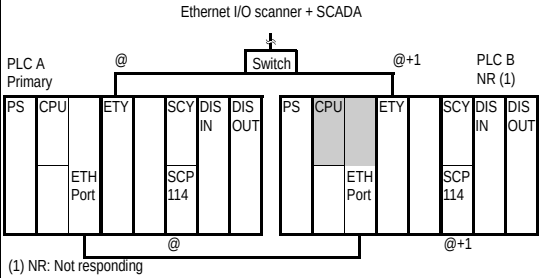
The process is still active but the HSBY system is no longer redundant as long as the PLC A is in ERROR mode.	• No access to PLC A (CPU no longer running) • Normal access to PLC B accessible through terminal port, Modbus and Ethernet links for diagnostics.	%SW61 = 1000 0000 0010 0010: • The accessed PLC is PLC B / primary, • The other PLC is PLC A / not responding. %SW62 = Not significant because one of the two PLC is Not Responding.

CPU Failure on Standby

The following table presents CPU failure on Standby PLC:

Before the event	
In rack Discrete I/O state: • PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle, • PLC B: PLC A output applied at the end of task cycle. Remote I/O state: • PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active, • PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.	
Event	
Hardware or firmware failure on the processor. This is not a critical event because there is no switchover.	
After the event	

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle,
● PLC B: fallback position.

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Global status</td><td>Communication status</td><td>Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @</td></tr>
<tr><td>The process is still active but the HSBY system is no longer redundant as long as the PLC B is in ERROR mode.</td><td>● Normal access to PLC A through terminal port.
● No access to PLC B (CPU no longer running).</td><td>%SW61 = 1000 0000 0000 0010:
● The accessed PLC is PLC A: primary,
● The other PLC is PLC B: not responding.

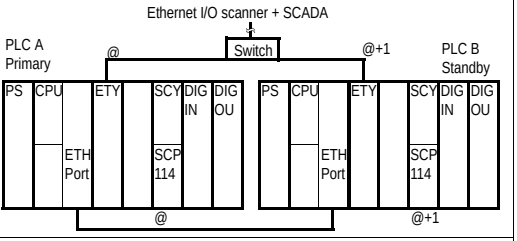
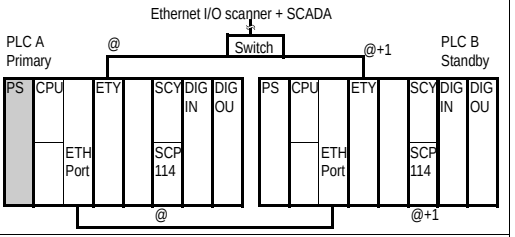
%SW62 = Not significant because one of the two PLC is Not Responding.</td></tr>
</table>

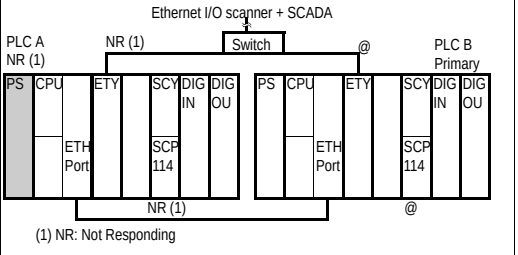
Power Failure on the Main Rack

Power Failure on Primary Main Rack

The following table presents power failure on the main rack of the Primary PLC:

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Before the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle,
● PLC B: PLC A output applied at the end of task cycle.

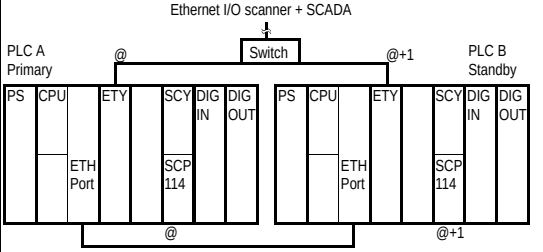
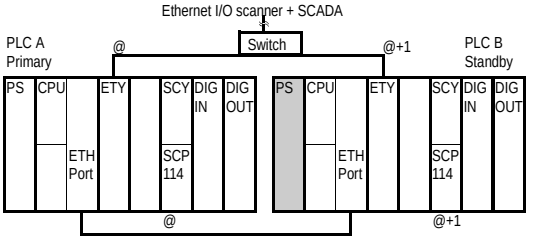
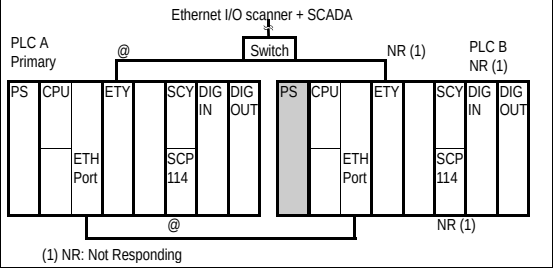
Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Power failure on the Primary main rack.
This is a critical event because an automatic switch over occurs.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">After the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: I/O powered off,
● PLC B: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle.

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: ETY powered off,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Global status</td><td>Communication status</td><td>Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @</td></tr>
</table>

The process is still active but the HSBY system is no longer redundant as long as the PLC A is powered off.	• No access to PLC A (CPU system no longer running). • Normal access to PLC B accessible through terminal port, Modbus and Ethernet links for diagnostics.	%SW61 = 1000 0000 0010 0010: • The accessed PLC is PLC B / primary, • The other PLC is PLC A / not responding. %SW62 = Not significant because one of the two PLC is Not Responding.

Power Failure on Standby Main Rack

The following table presents power failure on the main rack of the Standby PLC:

Before the event	
In rack Discrete I/O state: • PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle, • PLC B: PLC A output applied at the end of task cycle. Remote I/O state: • PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active, • PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.	
Event	
Power failure on the Standby main rack. This is not a critical event because there is no switch over.	
After the event	
In rack Discrete I/O state: • PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle, • PLC B: I/O powered off. Remote I/O state: • PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active, • PLC B: ETY powered off.	

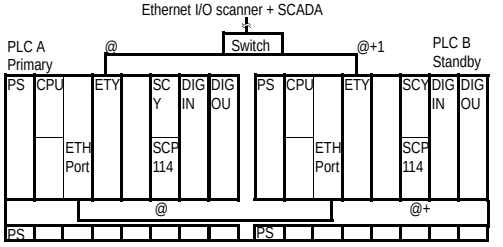
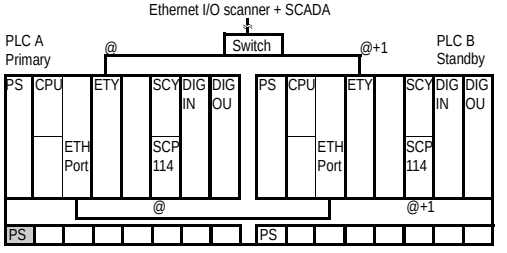
Global status	Communication status	Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @
The process is still active but the HSBY system is no longer redundant as long as the PLC B is powered off.	• Normal access to PLC A through terminal port, Modbus link and Ethernet link for diagnostics. • No access to PLC B (CPU system is no longer running).	%SW61 = 1000 0000 0000 0010: • The accessed PLC is PLC A: primary, • The other PLC is PLC B: not responding. %SW62 = Not significant because one of the two PLC is Not Responding.

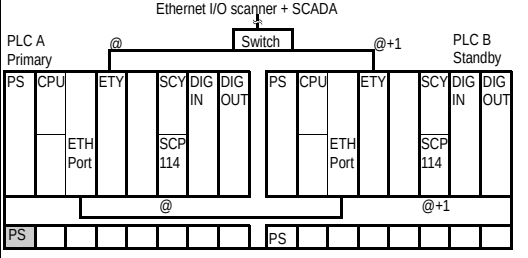
Power Failure on an Extendable Rack

Power Failure on Primary Extendable Rack

The following table presents power failure on an extendable rack of the Primary PLC:

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Before the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at end of task cycle,
● PLC B: PLC A output applied at end of task cycle.

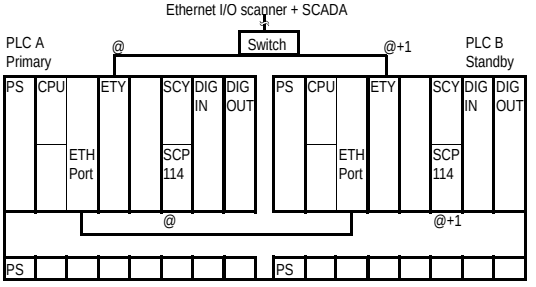
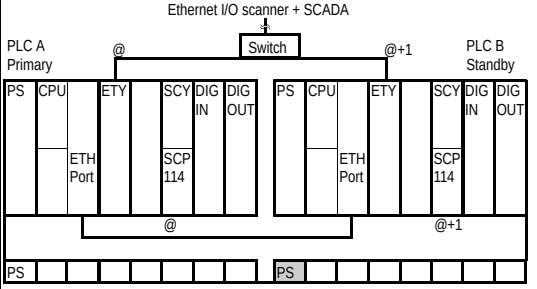
Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Power failure on an extendable rack.
The status of the Hot Standby system does not change.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">After the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A main rack: processed normally,
● PLC A ext rack: powered off,
● PLC B: PLC A output applied.

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Global status</td><td>Communication status</td><td>Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @</td></tr>
</table>

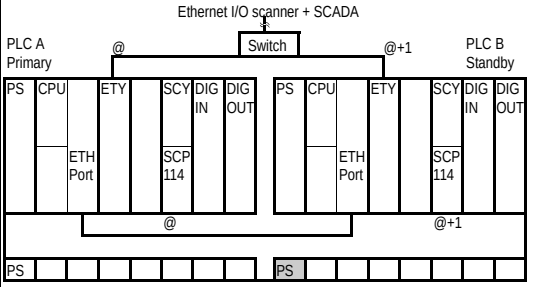
The process is still active but with some Discrete I/O that is not processed. If needed the customer can request a switchover by setting a bit in the primary application command register (if there is no fault in the other PLC).	Both PLCs are accessible through terminal ports, Modbus links and Ethernet links for diagnostics.	%SW61 = 1000 0000 0000 1110: ● The accessed PLC is PLC A / primary, ● The other PLC is PLC B / standby. %SW62 = 0000 0000 0000 0000: ● The other PLC: no fault Primary PLC: error bit (%|1.x.mod.err) of all the modules in the extended rack set to 1.

Power Failure on Standby Extendable Rack

The following table presents power failure on an extendable rack of the Standby PLC:

Before the event	
In rack Discrete I/O state: ● PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle, ● PLC B: PLC A output applied at the end of task cycle. Remote I/O state: ● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active, ● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.	
Event	
Power failure on an extendable rack. The status of the Hot Standby system does not change.	
After the event	

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: processed normally
● PLC B: PLC A output applied at the end of the task cycle

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Global status</td><td>Communication status</td><td>Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @</td></tr>
<tr><td>The process is still active and the HSBY system is still redundant.In case of switchover PLC B will become Primary with some Discrete I/O in failed mode.</td><td>Both PLCs are accessible through terminal ports, Modbus links and Ethernet links for diagnostics.</td><td>%SW61 = 1000 0000 0000 1110:
● The accessed PLC is PLC A / primary,
● The other PLC is PLC B / standby.

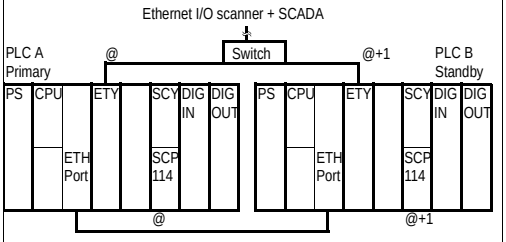
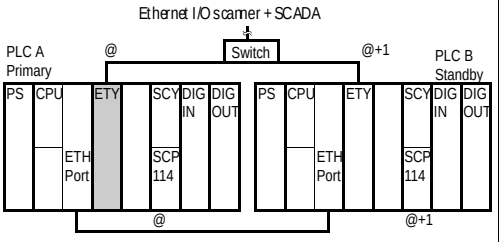
%SW62 = 0111 1111 0000 0000:
● The other PLC: all discrete modules of extended rack in fault.</td></tr>
</table>

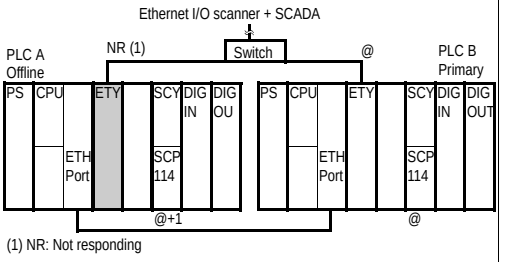
Hardware or Firmware ETY failure

ETY Failure on Primary

The following table presents ETY failure (hardware or firmware) on the Primary PLC:

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Before the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle,
● PLC B: PLC A output applied at the end of task cycle.

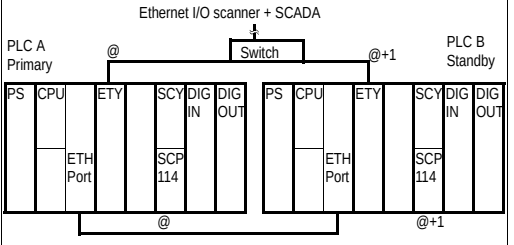
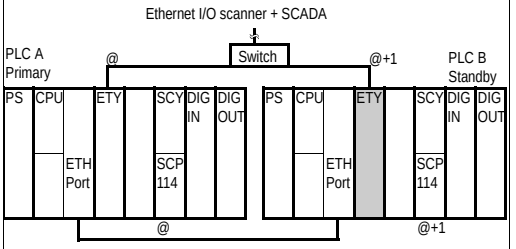
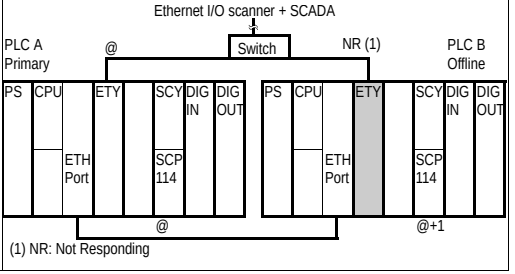
Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Hardware or firmware failure on the Monitored ETY module that manages Ethernet I/O (or Ethernet I/O + SCADA / HMI).
This is a critical event because an automatic switch over occurs.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">After the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: fallback position,
● PLC B: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle.

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Global status</td><td>Communication status</td><td>Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @</td></tr>
</table>

The process is still active but the system is no longer redundant as long as the ETY module of the PLC A is in failed mode.	• Normal access to PLC A through terminal port or Modbus. • No access to PLC A through Ethernet link. • Normal access to PLC B through terminal port, Modbus or Ethernet links for diagnostics.	%SW61 = 1000 0000 0010 0110: • The accessed PLC is PLC B / primary, • The other PLC is PLC A / offline. %SW62 = Not significant because one of the two PLC is Offline.

ETY Failure on Standby

The following table presents ETY failure (hardware or firmware) on the Standby PLC:

Before the event	
In rack Discrete I/O state: • PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle, • PLC B: PLC A output applied at the end of task cycle. Remote I/O state: • PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active, • PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.	
Event	
Hardware or firmware failure on the Monitored ETY module that can manage Ethernet I/O (or Ethernet I/O + SCADA / HMI). This is not a critical event because there is no switch over.	
After the event	
In rack Discrete I/O state: • PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle, • PLC B: fallback position. Remote I/O state: • PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active, • PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.	

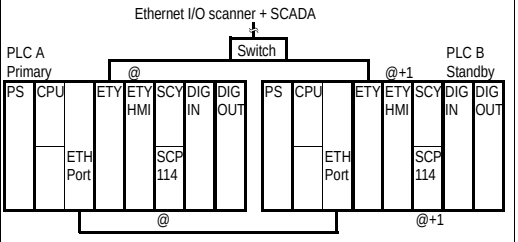
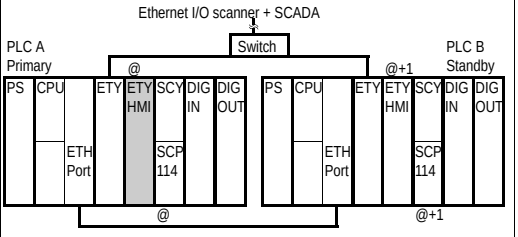
Global status	Communication status	Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @
The process is still active but the system is no longer redundant as long as the PLC B is in failed mode.	• Normal access to PLC A through terminal port or Modbus or ethernet link for diagnostics. • Normal access to PLC B through terminal port or Modbus. • No access to PLC B through Ethernet link.	%SW61 = 1000 0000 0000 0110: • The accessed PLC is PLC A: primary, • The other PLC is PLC B: offline. %SW62 = Not significant because one of the two PLC is Offline.

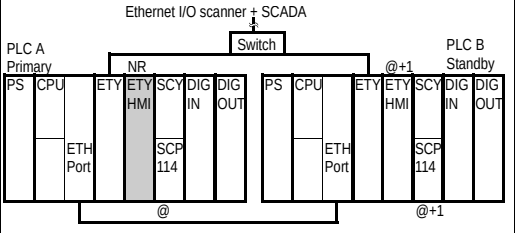
Hardware or Firmware Failure on ETY Dedicated to HMI and SCADA

Failure on Primary ETY (HMI & SCADA)

The following table presents failure (hardware or firmware) on the Primary ETY dedicated to HMI and SCADA (ETY is not the HSBY Monitored ETY):

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Before the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at end of task cycle,
● PLC B: PLC A output applied at end of task cycle.

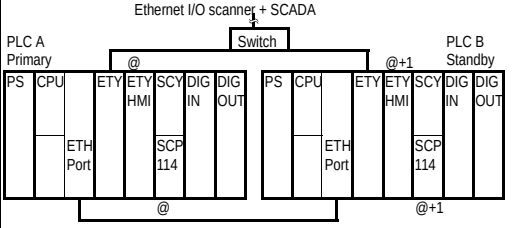
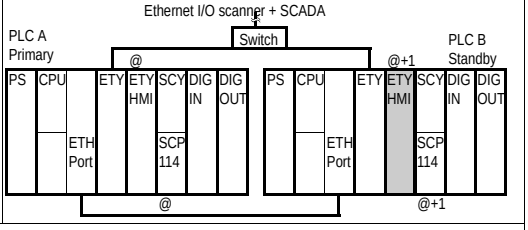
Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Hardware or firmware failure on the ETY module that manages SCADA / HMI.
This is a not a critical event because there is no automatic switchover.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">After the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at end of task cycle,
● PLC B: PLC A output applied at end of task cycle.

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Global status</td><td>Communication status</td><td>Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @</td></tr>
</table>

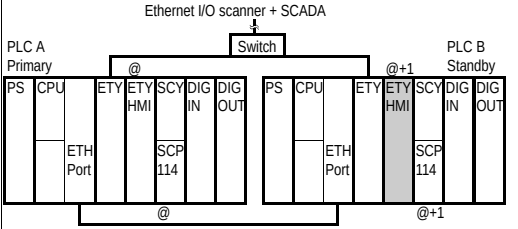
The process is still redundant but diagnosis is no longer possible through the HMI / SCADA link (address @ not responding). If necessary the customer can request a switchover by setting a bit in the command register of the Primary application (if there is no fault in the other PLC).	• Normal access to PLC A through terminal port or Modbus for diagnostics. • No access to PLC A through Ethernet link. • Normal access to PLC B through terminal port, Modbus or Ethernet links for diagnostics.	%SW61 = 1000 0000 0000 1110: • The accessed PLC is PLC A / primary, • The other PLC is PLC B / standby. %SW62 = 0000 000 0000 0000: • The other PLC: no fault.

Failure on Standby ETY (HMI & SCADA)

The following table presents failure (hardware or firmware) on the Standby ETY dedicated to HMI and SCADA (ETY is not the HSBY Monitored ETY):

Before the event	
In rack Discrete I/O state: • PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle, • PLC B: PLC A output applied at the end of task cycle. Remote I/O state: • PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active, • PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.	
Event	
Hardware or firmware failure on the ETY module that manages SCADA / HMI. This is not a critical event because there is no switchover.	
After the event	

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at end of task cycle,
● PLC B: PLC A output applied at end of task cycle.

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Global status</td><td>Communication status</td><td>Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @</td></tr>
<tr><td>No impact on the Hot Standby running. The process is still redundant.</td><td>● Normal access to PLC A through terminal port or Modbus or Ethernet link for diagnostics.
● Normal access to PLC B through terminal port or Modbus.
● No access to PLC B through Ethernet link.</td><td>%SW61 = 1000 0000 0000 1110:
● the accessed PLC is PLC A: primary,
● the other PLC is PLC B: standby.

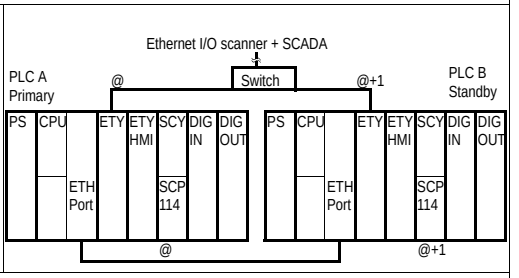
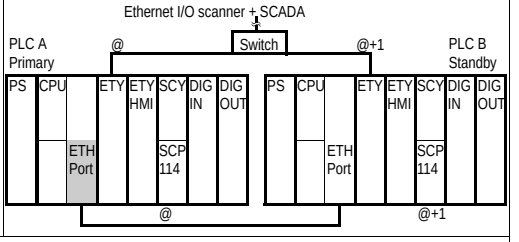
%SW62 = 0000 0000 1000 0000</td></tr>
</table>

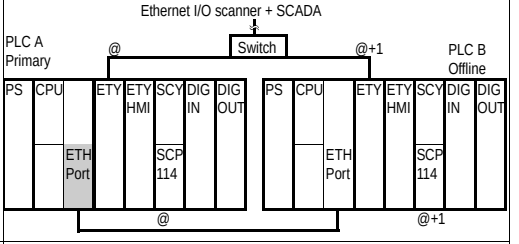
Failure on the Ethernet Copro

Failure on Primary Ethernet Copro

The following table presents failure (hardware or firmware) on the Ethernet Copro of the Primary PLC:

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Before the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at end of task cycle,
● PLC B: PLC A output applied at end of task cycle.

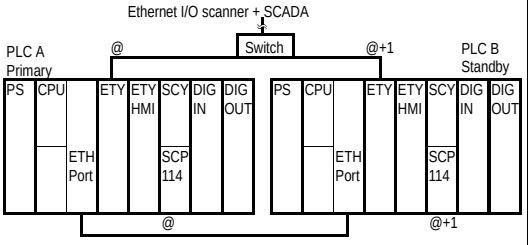
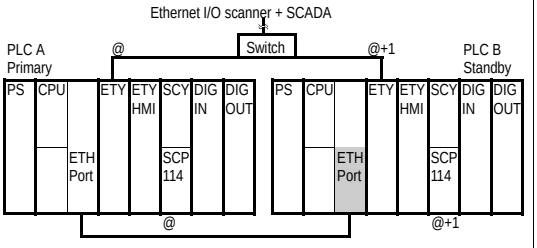
Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Hardware or firmware failure on the ETY copro that manages the Hot Standby CPU-sync link. There is no more database exchange from Primary to Standby.
This is a not a critical event because there is no automatic switch over.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">After the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at end of the task cycle,
● PLC B: fallback position.

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Global status</td><td>Communication status</td><td>Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @</td></tr>
</table>

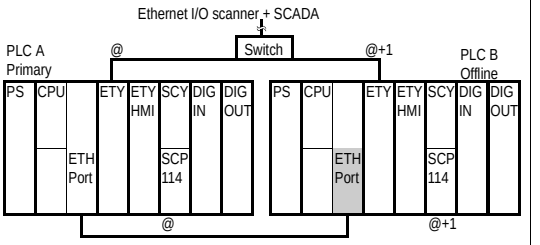
Before the event		
The process is still active but the system is no longer redundant as long as the Ethernet copro of PLC A is in failed mode.	Both PLCs are accessible through terminal ports, Modbus links and Ethernet links for diagnostics.	%SW61 = 0000 0000 0000 0110: ● The Hot Standby is not active, ● The accessed PLC is PLC A / primary, ● The other PLC is PLC B / offline. %SW62 = Not significant because one of the two PLC is Offline.

Failure on Standby Ethernet Copro

The following table presents failure (hardware or firmware) on the Ethernet Copro of the Standby PLC:

Before the event	
In rack Discrete I/O state: ● PLC A: calculated and applied at end of task cycle, ● PLC B: PLC A output applied at end of task cycle. Remote I/O state: ● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active, ● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.	
Event	
Hardware or firmware failure on the ETY copro that manages the Hot Standby CPU-sync link. There is no more database exchange from Primary to Standby. This is not a critical event because there is no switch over.	
After the event	

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Before the event</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle,
● PLC B: Fall back position.

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Global status</td><td>Communication status</td><td>Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @</td></tr>
<tr><td>The process is still active but the system is no longer redundant as long as the Ethernet copro of PLC B is in failed mode.</td><td>Both PLCs are accessible through terminal ports, Modbus links and Ethernet links for diagnostics.</td><td>%SW61 = 1000 0000 0000 0110:
● The accessed PLC is PLC A / primary,
● The other PLC is PLC B / offline.

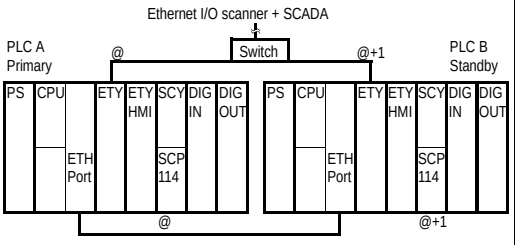
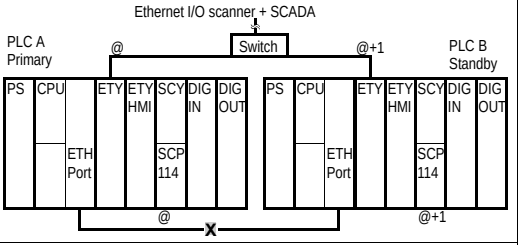
%SW62 = Not significant because one of the two PLC is Offline.</td></tr>
</table>

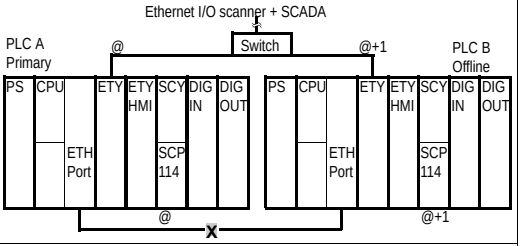
CPU-sync link failure between Primary and Standby PLCs

Primary and Standby CPU-sync Failure

The following table presents CPU-sync link failure between the Primary and Standby PLCs:

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Before the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at end of task cycle,
● PLC B: PLC A output applied at the end of task cycle.

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">CPU-sync link disconnection. There is no more database exchange from Primary to Standby.
This is a not a critical event because there is no automatic switchover.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">After the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle,
● PLC B: Fallback position.

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Global status</td><td>Communication status</td><td>Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @</td></tr>
</table>

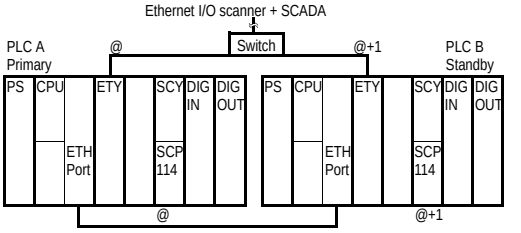
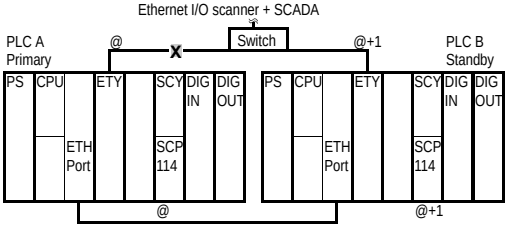
The process is still active but the system is no longer redundant as long as the CPU-sync link between the two PLCs is disconnected.	Both PLCs are accessible through terminal ports, Modbus links and Ethernet links for diagnostics.	%SW61 = 1000 0000 0000 0110: ● The accessed PLC is PLC A / primary, ● The other PLC is PLC B / offline. %SW62 = Not significant because one of the two PLC is Offline.

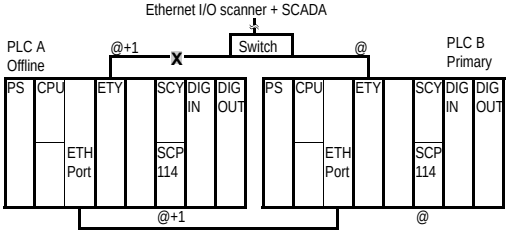
Monitored ETY and I/O Scanner Disconnection

Monitored ETY Disconnection on Primary

The following table presents Monitored ETY Disconnection on the Primary PLC side (the Monitored ETY is managing an I/O Scanner):

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Before the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at end of task cycle,
● PLC B: PLC A output applied at end of task cycle.

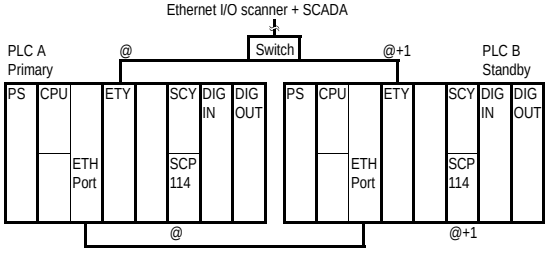
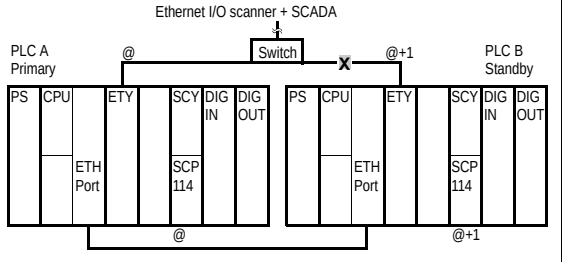
Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Ethernet I/O link disconnection on the Primary side. There is no more diagnostic dialog between the 2 ETY modules. This is a critical event because there is an automatic switch over.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">After the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: Fallback position,
● PLC B: Calculated and applied at end of task cycle.

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is not active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Global status</td><td>Communication status</td><td>Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @</td></tr>
</table>

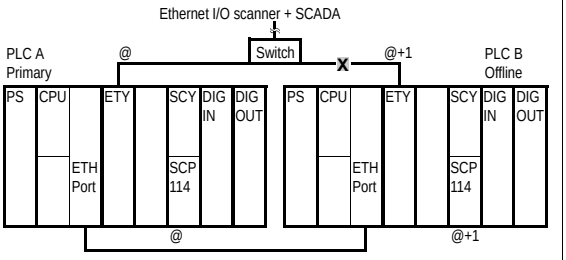
The process is still active but the system is no longer redundant as long as the Ethernet I/O link is disconnected on the PLC A side.	• Normal access to PLC A through terminal port and Modbus link for diagnostics. If an HMI/SCADA is connected to the switch, diagnosis is no longer possible through Ethernet. • Normal access to PLC B through terminal port, Modbus link and Ethernet link for diagnostics.	%SW61 = 1000 0000 0010 0110: • The accessed PLC is PLC B / primary, • The other PLC is PLC A / offline. %SW62 = Not significant because one of the two PLC is Offline.

Monitored ETY Disconnection on Standby

The following table presents Monitored ETY Disconnection on the Standby PLC side (the Monitored ETY is managing an I/O Scanner):

Before the event	
In rack Discrete I/O state: • PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle, • PLC B: PLC A output applied at the end of task cycle. Remote I/O state: • PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active, • PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.	
Event	
Ethernet I/O link disconnection on the Standby side. There is no more diagnostic dialog between the two ETY modules. This is not a critical event because there is no switch over.	
After the event	

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle,
● PLC B: Fall back position.

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Global status</td><td>Communication status</td><td>Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @</td></tr>
<tr><td>The process is still active but the system is no longer redundant as long as the Ethernet I/O link is disconnected on the PLC B side.</td><td>● Normal access to PLC A through terminal port and Modbus link for diagnostics.
● Normal access to PLC B through terminal port and Modbus link and Ethernet link for diagnostics. If an HMI/ SCADA is connected to the switch, diagnosis is no longer possible through Ethernet</td><td>%SW61 = 1000 0000 0000 0110:
● The accessed PLC is PLC A / primary,
● The other PLC is PLC B / offline.

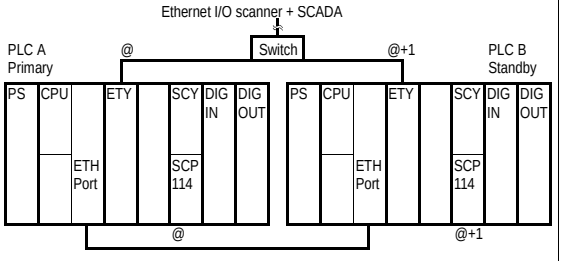
%SW62 = Not significant because one of the two PLC is Offline.</td></tr>
</table>

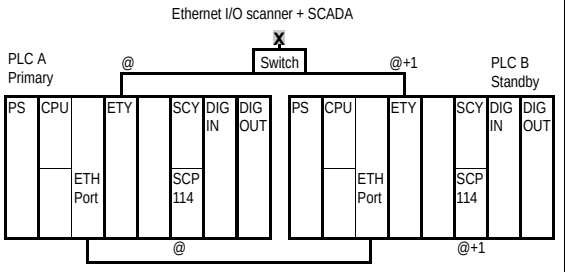
I/O Scanner Disconnection on I/O link

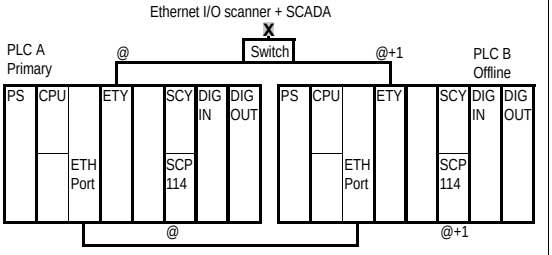
The following table presents I/O Scanner Disconnection on the I/O link side (the Monitored ETY is managing an I/O Scanner):

<table>
<tr><td>Before the event</td></tr>
<tr><td>In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle,
● PLC B: PLC A output applied at the end of task cycle.

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.

 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Event</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">I/O scanner disconnection on the I/O link. The remote I/O are no longer visible from both PLCs but the diagnostic dialog between the 2 PLCs is still active. This is not a critical event because there is no switch over.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">After the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at the end of the task cycle,
● PLC B: Fall back position.

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Global status</td><td>Communication status</td><td>Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @</td></tr>
<tr><td>The process is still active on in-rack I/O but the system is no longer redundant as long as the Ethernet I/O link is disconnected on the I/O link side.</td><td>The 2 PLCs are accessible through terminal ports, Modbus links and Ethernet links for diagnostics.</td><td>%SW61 = 1000 0000 0000 0110:
● The accessed PLC is PLC A / primary,
● The other PLC is PLC B / offline.

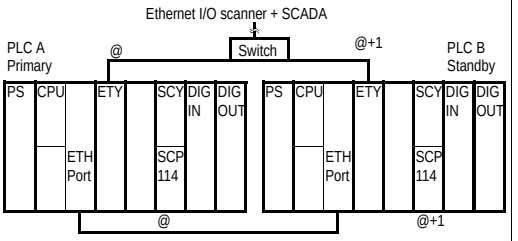
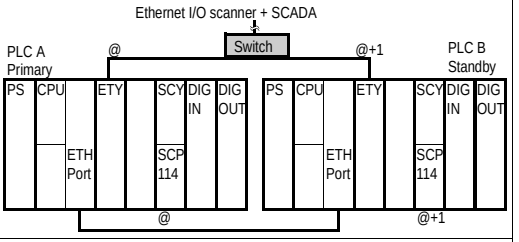
%SW62 = Not significant because one of the two PLC is Offline:
● The other PLC: no fault.</td></tr>
</table>

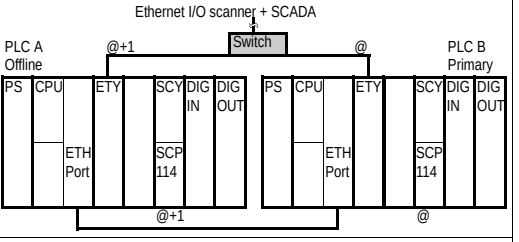
Full Ethernet I/O Link Disconnection

Full Ethernet I/O Link Disconnection

The following table presents Full Ethernet I/O Link Disconnection (for example, switch failure):

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Before the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at nd of task cycle,
● PLC B: PLC A output applied at end of task cycle.

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Full Ethernet I/O link disconnection. The remote I/O are no longer visible from both PLCs and the dialog between the two PLCs is no longer active.
This is a critical event because there is an automatic switch over.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">After the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: Fallback position ,
● PLC B: Calculated and applied at end of task cycle.

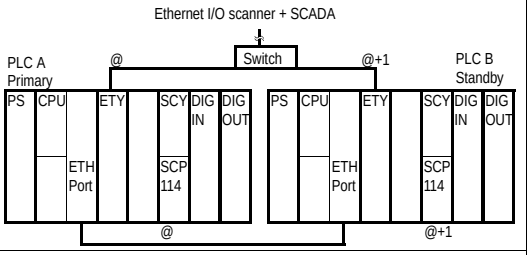
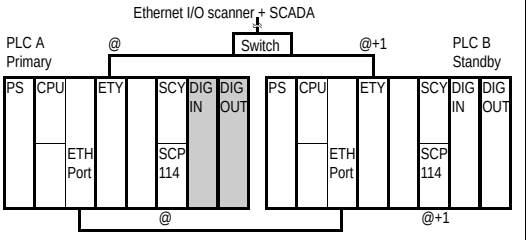
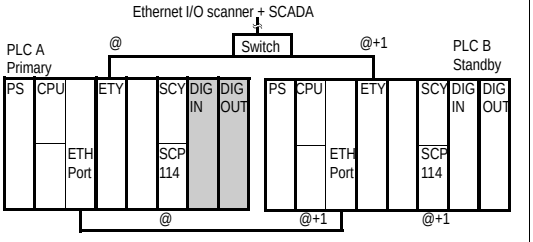
Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is not active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Global status</td><td>Communication status</td><td>Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @</td></tr>
</table>

Before the event		
The process is no longer active and the Hot Standby system is no longer redundant as long as the switch remains failed.	The 2 PLCs are accessible through terminal ports and Modbus links for diagnostics. If an HMI/SCADA is connected to the failed switch, diagnosis is no longer possible through Ethernet.	`%SW61 = 1000 0000 0010 0110`: ● The accessed PLC is PLC B / primary, ● The other PLC is PLC A / offline. `%SW62 = Not significant` because one of the two PLC is Offline.

Hardware Failure of a Digital Module

Hardware Failure: Primary Digital Module

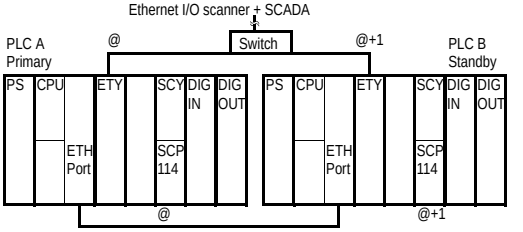
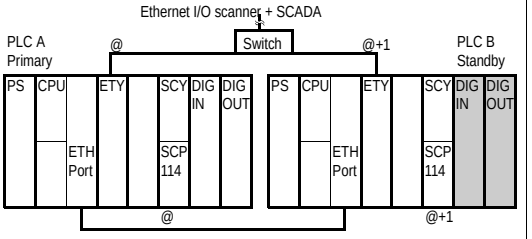
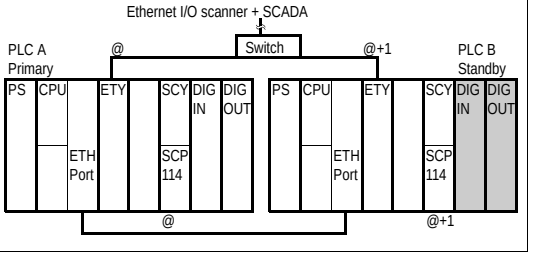
The following table presents hardware failure (or removal) of a digital module in the Primary PLC (main or extendable rack):

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Before the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at end of task cycle.
● PLC B: PLC A output applied at end of task cycle.
Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active.
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Hardware failure (or the module is removed from the X-BUS rack) of a digital module.
This is not a critical event because no automatic switch over occurs.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">After the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied at end of task cycle
● PLC B: PLC A output applied at end of task cycle
Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Global status</td><td>Communication status</td><td>Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @</td></tr>
</table>

No impact on the Hot Standby system. The process is still redundant. If needed, the customer can request a switch over by setting a bit in the command register of the Primary application (if there is no fault in the other PLC.	The 2 PLCs are accessible through terminal ports, Modbus links and Ethernet links for diagnostics.	%SW61 = 1000 0000 0000 1110: ● The accessed PLC is PLC A / primary, ● The other PLC is PLC B / standby. %SW62 = 0000 0000 0000 0000: ● Other PLC: no fault. Primary PLC: error bit (%I0.x.mod.err) of the 2 discrete modules set to 1.

Hardware Failure: Standby Digital Module

The following table presents hardware failure (or removal) of a digital module in the Standby PLC (main or extendable rack):

Before the event	
In rack Discrete I/O state: ● PLC A: calculated and applied at end of task cycle, ● PLC B: PLC A output applied at end of task cycle. Remote I/O state: ● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active, ● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.	
Event	
Hardware failure (or the module is removed from the X-BUS rack) of a digital module. This is not a critical event because there is no switchover.	
After the event	
In rack Discrete I/O state: ● PLC A: calculated and applied at end of task cycle, ● PLC B: PLC A output applies at end of task cycle. Remote I/O state: ● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active, ● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.	

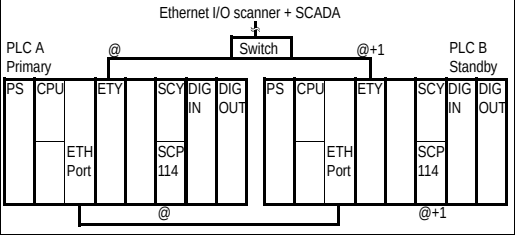
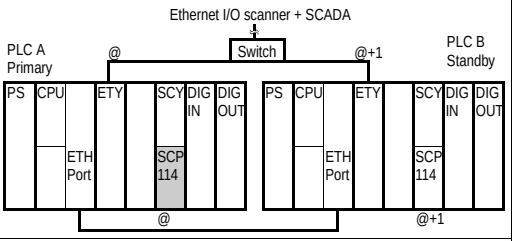
Before the event		
Global status	Communication status	Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @
No impact on the Hot Standby system. The process is still redundant.	The 2 PLCs are accessible through terminal ports, Modbus links and Ethernet links for diagnostics.	`%SW61 = 1000 0000 0000 1110`: ● The accessed PLC is PLC A: primary, ● The other PLC is PLC B: standby. `%SW62 = 0000 0000 0001 1000`: ● Other PLC: 2 discrete modules in fault.

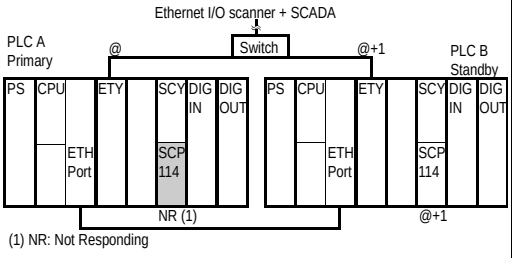
Hardware Failure of the SCP card in SCY

SCP card failure in Primary SCY

The following table presents hardware failure (or removal) of the SCP card in the Primary SCY:

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Before the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied end of task cycle,
● PLC B: PLC A output applied end of task cycle.

Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Hardware failure (or the module is removed from the SCY module) of the Modbus SCP card.
This is not a critical event because no automatic switch over occurs.</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">After the event</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In rack Discrete I/O state:
● PLC A: calculated and applied end of task cycle,
● PLC B: PLC A output applied at end of task cycle.

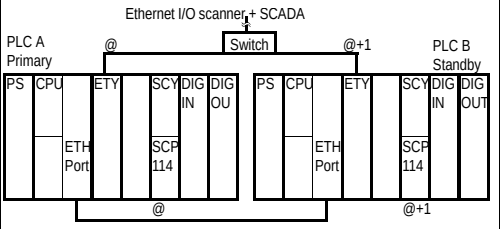
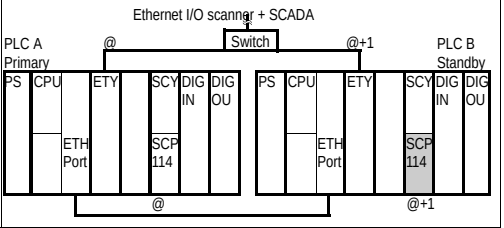
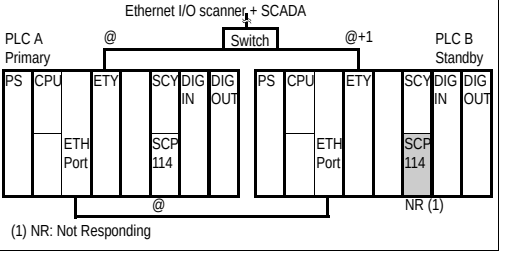
Remote I/O state:
● PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active,
● PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.</td><td> 

(1) NR: Not Responding</td></tr>
<tr><td>Global status</td><td>Communication status</td><td>Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @</td></tr>
</table>

No impact on the Hot Standby system. The process is still redundant. If needed, the customer can request a switch over by setting a bit in the command register of the Primary application (if there is no fault in the other PLC.	• Normal access to PLC A through terminal port and Ethernet link for diagnostics. No access through Modbus link. • Normal access to PLC B through terminal port, Ethernet link and Modbus link for diagnostics.	%SW61 = 1000 0000 0000 1110: • The accessed PLC is PLC A / primary, • The other PLC is PLC B / standby. %SW62 = 0000 0000 0000 0000: • Other PLC: no fault. Primary PLC: error bit of SCP modules (%10.0.1.err,%10.4.1.err) set to 1.

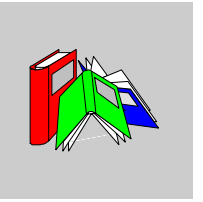
Hardware Failure of SCP card in SCY

The following table presents hardware failure (or removal) of the SCP card in the Standby SCY:

Before the event	
In rack Discrete I/O state: • PLC A: calculated and applied at end of task cycle, • PLC B: PLC A output applied at end of task cycle, Remote I/O state: • PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active, • PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.	
Event	
Hardware failure (or the module is removed from the SCY module) of the Modbus SCP card. This is not a critical event because there is no switch over.	
After the event	
In rack Discrete I/O state: • PLC A: calculated and applied at end of task cycle, • PLC B: PLC A output applies at end of task cycle. Remote I/O state: • PLC A: all connections with Ethernet devices are open: I/O scanner is active, • PLC B: all connections with Ethernet devices are closed: I/O scanner is not active.	

Global status	Communication status	Customer diagnostic through Ethernet address @
No impact on the Hot Standby system. The process is still redundant.	• Normal access to PLC A through terminal port and Ethernet link and Modbus link for diagnostics. • Normal access to PLC B through terminal port and Ethernet link for diagnostics. No access through Modbus link.	%SW61 = 1000 0000 0000 1110: • The accessed PLC is PLC A: primary, • The other PLC is PLC B: standby. %SW62 = 0000 0000 0110 0000: • Other PLC: SCP/SCY in fault.

Glossary



!

%I According to the IEC standard, %I indicates a discrete input-type language object.

%IW According to the IEC standard, %IW indicates an analog input -type language object.

%KW According to the IEC standard, %KW indicates a constant word-type language object.

%M According to the IEC standard, %M indicates a memory bit-type language object.

%MW According to the IEC standard, %MW indicates a memory word-type language object.

%Q According to the IEC standard, %Q indicates a discrete output-type language object.

%QW According to the IEC standard, %QW indicates an analog output-type language object.

A

ADDR_TYPE This predefined type is used as output for ADDR function. This type is ARRAY[0..5] OF Int. You can find it in the libset, in the same family of the EFs which use it.

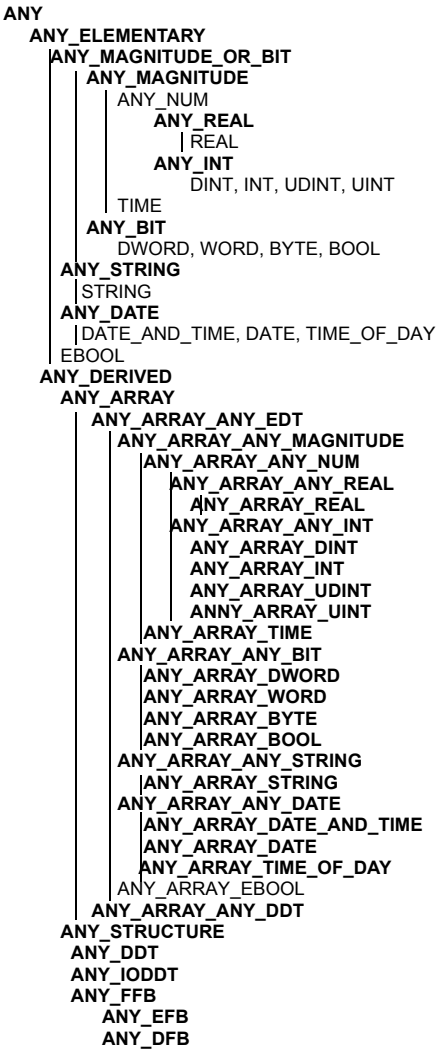
ANL_IN ANL_IN is the abbreviation of Analog Input data type and is used when processing analog values. The %IW adresses for the configured analog input module, which were specified in the I/O component list, are automatically assigned data types and should therefore only be occupied with Unlocated Variables.

ANL_OUT

ANL_OUT is the abbreviation of Analog Output data type and is used when processing analog values. The %MW adresses for the configured analog input module, which were specified in the I/O component list, are automatically assigned data types and should therefore only be occupied with Unlocated Variables.

ANY

There is a hierarchy between the different types of data. In the DFB, it is sometimes possible to declare which variables can contain several types of values. Here, we use ANY_xxx types.
The following diagram shows the hierarchically-ordered structure:



ARRAY

An ARRAY is a table of elements of the same type.
The syntax is as follows: `ARRAY [<terminals>] OF <Type>`
Example:
`ARRAY [1..2] OF BOOL` is a one-dimensional table made up of two `BOOL`-type elements.
`ARRAY [1..10, 1..20] OF INT` is a two-dimensional table made up of 10x20 `INT`-type elements.

B

Base 10 literals

A literal value in base 10 is used to represent a decimal integer value. This value can be preceded by the signs "+" and "-". If the character "_" is employed in this literal value, it is not significant.
Example:
`-12`, `0`, `123_456`, `+986`

Base 16 Literals

A literal value in base 16 is used to represent an integer in hexadecimal. The base is determined by the number "16" and the sign "#". The signs "+" and "-" are not allowed. For greater clarity when reading, you can use the sign "_" between bits.
Example:
`16#F_F` or `16#FF` (in decimal 255)
`16#E_0` or `16#E0` (in decimal 224)

Base 2 Literals

A literal value in base 2 is used to represent a binary integer. The base is determined by the number "2" and the sign "#". The signs "+" and "-" are not allowed. For greater clarity when reading, you can use the sign "_" between bits.
Example:
`2#1111_1111` or `2#11111111` (in decimal 255)
`2#1110_0000` or `2#11100000` (in decimal 224)

Base 8 Literals

A literal value in base 8 is used to represent an octal integer. The base is determined by the number "8" and the sign "#". The signs "+" and "-" are not allowed. For greater clarity when reading, you can use the sign "_" between bits.
Example:
`8#3_77` or `8#377` (in decimal 255)
`8#34_0` or `8#340` (in decimal 224)

BCD

BCD is the abbreviation of Binary Coded Decimal format
BCD is used to represent decimal numbers between 0 and 9 using a group of four bits (half-byte).
In this format, the four bits used to code the decimal numbers have a range of unused combinations.

Example of BCD coding:
- the number 2450
- is coded: 0010 0100 0101 0000

BOOL

BOOL is the abbreviation of Boolean type. This is the elementary data item in computing. A BOOL type variable has a value of either: 0 (FALSE) or 1 (TRUE).
A BOOL type word extract bit, for example: %MW10.4.

BYTE

When 8 bits are put together, this is called a BYTE. A BYTE is either entered in binary, or in base 8.
The BYTE type is coded in an 8 bit format, which, in hexadecimal, ranges from 16#00 to 16#FF

D

DATE

The DATE type coded in BCD in 32 bit format contains the following information:
- the year coded in a 16-bit field,
- the month coded in an 8-bit field,
- the day coded in an 8-bit field.

The DATE type is entered as follows: **D#**<Year>-<Month>-<Day>
This table shows the lower/upper limits in each field:

Field	Limits	Comment
Year	[1990,2099]	Year
Month	[01,12]	The left 0 is always displayed, but can be omitted at the time of entry
Day	[01,31]	For the months 01\03\05\07\08\10\12
	[01,30]	For the months 04\06\09\11
	[01,29]	For the month 02 (leap years)
	[01,28]	For the month 02 (non leap years)

DATE_AND_TIME

see DT

DBCD

Representation of a Double BCD-format double integer.
The Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) format is used to represent decimal numbers between 0 and 9 using a group of four bits.
In this format, the four bits used to code the decimal numbers have a range of unused combinations.

Example of DBCD coding:
- the number 78993016
- is coded: 0111 1000 1001 1001 0011 0000 0001 0110

DDT

DDT is the abbreviation of Derived Data Type.
A derived data type is a set of elements of the same type (ARRAY) or of various types (structure)

DFB

DFB is the abbreviation of Derived Function Block.
DFB types are function blocks that can be programmed by the user ST, IL, LD or FBD.
By using DFB types in an application, it is possible to:
- simplify the design and input of the program,
- increase the legibility of the program,
- facilitate the debugging of the program,
- reduce the volume of the generated code.

DINT

DINT is the abbreviation of Double Integer format (coded on 32 bits).
The lower and upper limits are as follows: -(2 to the power of 31) to (2 to the power of 31) - 1.
Example:
-2147483648, 2147483647, 16#FFFFFFFF.

DT

DT is the abbreviation of Date and Time.
The DT type coded in BCD in 64 bit format contains the following information:
- The year coded in a 16-bit field,
- the month coded in an 8-bit field,
- the day coded in an 8-bit field,
- the hour coded in a 8-bit field,
- the minutes coded in an 8-bit field,
- the seconds coded in an 8-bit field.

Note: The 8 least significant bits are unused.

The DT type is entered as follows:
DT#<Year>**-**<Month>**-**<Day>**-**<Hour>**:**<Minutes>**:**<Seconds>
This table shows the lower/upper limits in each field:

Field	Limits	Comment
Year	[1990,2099]	Year
Month	[01,12]	The left 0 is always displayed, but can be omitted at the time of entry

Field	Limits	Comment
Day	[01,31]	For the months 01\03\05\07\08\10\12
	[01,30]	For the months 04\06\09\11
	[01,29]	For the month 02 (leap years)
	[01,28]	For the month 02 (non leap years)
Hour	[00,23]	The left 0 is always displayed, but can be omitted at the time of entry
Minute	[00,59]	The left 0 is always displayed, but can be omitted at the time of entry
Second	[00,59]	The left 0 is always displayed, but can be omitted at the time of entry

DWORD

DWORD is the abbreviation of Double Word.
The DWORD type is coded in 32 bit format.
This table shows the lower/upper limits of the bases which can be used:

Base	Lower limit	Upper limit
Hexadecimal	16#0	16#FFFFFFFF
Octal	8#0	8#37777777777
Binary	2#0	2#11111111111111111111111111111111

Representation examples:

Data content	Representation in one of the bases
00000000000010101101110011011110	16#ADCDE
00000000000000010000000000000000	8#200000
00000000000010101011110011011110	2#10101011110011011110

E

EBOOL

EBOOL is the abbreviation of Extended Boolean type. It can be used to manage rising or falling edges, as well as forcing.
An EBOOL type variable takes up one byte of memory.

EF

Is the abbreviation of Elementary Function.
This is a block which is used in a program, and which performs a predefined software function.

A function has no internal status information. Multiple invocations of the same function using the same input parameters always supply the same output values. Details of the graphic form of the function invocation can be found in the "[Functional block (instance)] ". In contrast to the invocation of the function blocks, function invocations only have a single unnamed output, whose name is the same as the function. In FBD each invocation is denoted by a unique [number] via the graphic block, this number is automatically generated and can not be altered.
You position and set up these functions in your program in order to carry out your application.
You can also develop other functions using the SDKC development kit.

EFB

Is the abbreviation for Elementary Function Block.
This is a block which is used in a program, and which performs a predefined software function.
EFBs have internal statuses and parameters. Even where the inputs are identical, the output values may be different. For example, a counter has an output which indicates that the preselection value has been reached. This output is set to 1 when the current value is equal to the preselection value.

Elementary Function

see EF

EN

EN means **EN**able, this is an optional block input. When EN is activated, an ENO output is automatically drafted.
If EN = 0, the block is not activated, its internal program is not executed and ENO its set to 0.
If EN = 1, the internal program of the block is executed, and ENO is set to 1 by the system. If an error occurs, ENO is set to 0.

ENO

ENO means **E**rror **NO**tification, this is the output associated to the optional input EN.
If ENO is set to 0 (caused by EN=0 or in case of an execution error),

- the outputs of function blocks remain in the status they were in for the last correct executed scanning cycle and
- the output(s) of functions and procedures are set to "0".

ERP

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems.

F

FBD

FBD is the abbreviation of Function Block Diagram.

FBD is a graphic programming language that operates as a logic diagram. In addition to the simple logic blocks (AND, OR, etc.), each function or function block of the program is represented using this graphic form. For each block, the inputs are located to the left and the outputs to the right. The outputs of the blocks can be linked to the inputs of other blocks to form complex expressions.

FDR Faulty Device Replacement.

FFB Collective term for EF (Elementary Function), EFB (Elementary Function Block) and DFB (Derived Function block)

FTB Temperature base factor.

FTM Field Terminal Module.

FTP File Transfer Protocol.

Function see EF

Function Block Diagram see FBD

G

GRAY Gray or "reflected binary" code is used to code a numerical value being developed into a chain of binary configurations that can be differentiated by the change in status of one and only one bit.
This code can be used, for example, to avoid the following random event: in pure binary, the change of the value 0111 to 1000 can produce random numbers between 0 and 1000, as the bits do not change value altogether simultaneously.
Equivalence between decimal, BCD and Gray:

Decimal	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BCD	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001
Gray	0000	0001	0011	0010	0110	0111	0101	0100	1100	1101

H

HMI Software based operator interface tool

HSBY Hot Standby

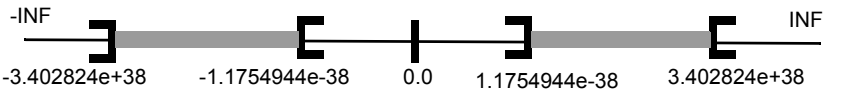
HTTP Hypertext Transfer Protocol

I

IEC 61131-3 International standard: Programmable Logic Controls
Part 3: Programming languages.

IL IL is the abbreviation of Instruction List.
This language is a series of basic instructions.
This language is very close to the assembly language used to program processors.
Each instruction is composed of an instruction code and an operand.

INF Used to indicate that a number overruns the allowed limits.
For a number of Integers, the value ranges (shown in gray) are as follows:



When a calculation result is:
- less than -3.402824e+38, the symbol `-INF` (for -infinite) is displayed,
- greater than +3.402824e+38, the symbol `INF` (for +infinite) is displayed.

INT `INT` is the abbreviation of single integer format (coded on 16 bits).
The lower and upper limits are as follows: -(2 to the power of 15)+1 to (2 to the power of 15) - 1.
Example:
`-32768`, `32767`, `2#1111110001001001`, `16#9FA4`.

Integer Literals Integer literal are used to enter integer values in the decimal system. The values can have a preceding sign (+/-). Individual underlines (_) between numbers are not significant.

Example:
-12, 0, 123_456, +986

IODDT

IODDT is the abbreviation of Input/Output Derived Data Type.
The term IODDT designates a structured data type representing a module or a channel of a PLC module. Each application expert module possesses its own IODDTs.

K

Keyword

A keyword is a unique combination of characters used as a syntactical programming language element (See annex B definition of the IEC standard 61131-3. All the key words used in Unity Pro and of this standard are listed in annex C of the IEC standard 61131-3. These keywords cannot be used as identifiers in your program (names of variables, sections, DFB types, etc.)).

L

LD

LD is the abbreviation of Ladder Diagram.
LD is a programming language, representing the instructions to be carried out in the form of graphic diagrams very close to a schematic electrical diagram (contacts, coils, etc.).

Located variables

A located variable is a variable for which it is possible to know its position in the PLC memory. For example, the variable `Water_pressure`, is associated with`%MW102`. `Water_pressure` is said to be localized.

M

MES

Manufacturing Execution System.

Multiple Token

Operating mode of an SFC. In multitoken mode, the SFC may possess several active steps at the same time.

N

Naming conventions (Identifier)

An identifier is a sequence of letters, numbers and underlines beginning with a letter or underline (e.g. name of a function block type, an instance, a variable or a section). Letters from national character sets (e.g: ö, ü, é, õ) can be used except in project and DFB names. Underlines are significant in identifiers; e.g. A_BCD and AB_CD are interpreted as different identifiers. Multiple leading underlines and consecutive underlines are invalid.
Identifiers cannot contain spaces. Not case sensitive; e.g. ABCD and abcd are interpreted as the same identifier.
According to IEC 61131-3 leading digits are not allowed in identifiers. Nevertheless, you can use them if you activate in dialog **Tools** →**Project settings** in tab **Language extensions** the check box **Leading digits**.
Identifiers cannot be keywords.

NAN

Used to indicate that a result of an operation is not a number (NAN = Not A Number). Example: calculating the square root of a negative number.

Note: The IEC 559 standard defines two classes of NAN: quiet NAN (QNAN) and signaling NaN (SNaN) QNAN is a NAN with the most significant fraction bit set and a SNAN is a NAN with the most significant fraction bit clear (Bit number 22). QNANs are allowed to propagate through most arithmetic operations without signaling an exception. SNAN generally signal an invalid-operation exception whenever they appear as operands in arithmetic operations (See %SW17 and %S18).

Network

There are two meanings for Network.

- In LD:
  A network is a set of interconnected graphic elements. The scope of a network is local to the program organization unit (section) in which the network is located.
- With communication expert modules:
  A network is a group of stations which communicate among one another. The term network is also used to define a group of interconnected graphic elements. This group forms then a part of a program which may be composed of a group of networks.

NTP

Network Time Protocol.

O

OTB

The OTB NIM is an Input / Output module that has 12 input nodes and 8 output nodes.

P

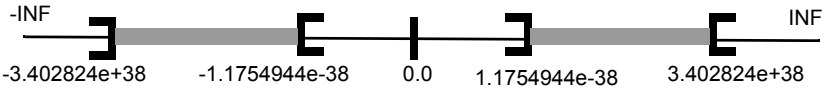
Procedure

Procedures are functions view technically. The only difference to elementary functions is that procedures can take up more than one output and they support data type VAR_IN_OUT. To the eye, procedures are no different than elementary functions.
Procedures are a supplement to IEC 61131-3.

R

REAL

Real type is a coded type in 32 bits.
The ranges of possible values are illustrated in gray in the following diagram:



When a calculation result is:

- between -1.175494e-38 and 1.175494e-38 it is considered as a DEN,
- less than -3.402824e+38, the symbol -INF (for - infinite) is displayed,
- greater than +3.402824e+38, the symbol INF (for +infinite) is displayed,
- undefined (square root of a negative number), the symbol NAN or NAN is displayed.

Note: The IEC 559 standard defines two classes of NAN: quiet NAN (QNAN) and signaling NaN (SNaN) QNAN is a NAN with the most significant fraction bit set and a SNAN is a NAN with the most significant fraction bit clear (Bit number 22). QNANs are allowed to propagate through most arithmetic operations without signaling an exception. SNAN generally signal an invalid-operation exception whenever they appear as operands in arithmetic operations (See %SW17 and %S18).

	Note: when an operand is a DEN (Demoralizing number) the result is not significant.
Real Literals	A literal real value is a number expressed in one or more decimals. Example: -12.0, 0.0, +0.456, 3.14159_26
Real Literals with Exponent	A literal decimal value can be expressed using standard scientific notation. The representation is as follows: mantissa + exponential. Example: -1.34E-12 or -1.34e-12 1.0E+6 or 1.0e+6 1.234E6 or 1.234e6

S

SCADA	Software based operator interface tool
SFC	SFC is the abbreviation of Sequential Function Chart. SFC enables the operation of a sequential automation device to be represented graphically and in a structured manner. This graphic description of the sequential behavior of an automation device, and the various situations which result from it, is performed using simple graphic symbols.
Single Token	Operating mode of an SFC chart for which only a single step can be active at any one time.
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol.
ST	ST is the abbreviation of Structured Text language. Structured Text language is an elaborated language close to computer programming languages. It enables you to structure series of instructions.
STB	Standard Terminal Block.
STRING	A variable of the type STRING is an ASCII standard character string. A character string has a maximum length of 65534 characters.

T

TFTP Trivial File Transfer Protocol.

TIME The type TIME expresses a duration in milliseconds. Coded in 32 bits, this type makes it possible to obtain periods from 0 to 2^{32}-1 milliseconds.
The units of type TIME are the following: the days (d), the hours (h), the minutes (m), the seconds (s) and the milliseconds (ms). A literal value of the type TIME is represented by a combination of previous types preceded by T#, t#, TIME# or time#.
Examples: T#25h15m, t#14.7S, TIME#5d10h23m45s3ms

Time literals The units of type TIME are the following: the days (d), the hours (h), the minutes (m), the seconds (s) and the milliseconds (ms). A literal value of the type TIME is represented by a combination of previous types preceded by T#, t#, TIME# or time#.
Examples: T#25h15m, t#14.7S, TIME#5d10h23m45s3ms

TIME_OF_DAY see TOD

TOD TOD is the abbreviation of Time of Day.
The TOD type coded in BCD in 32 bit format contains the following information:
- the hour coded in a 8-bit field,
- the minutes coded in an 8-bit field,
- the seconds coded in an 8-bit field.

Note: The 8 least significant bits are unused.

The Time of Day type is entered as follows: **TOD#**<Hour>**:**<Minutes>**:**<Seconds>
This table shows the lower/upper limits in each field:

Field	Limits	Comment
Hour	[00,23]	The left 0 is always displayed, but can be omitted at the time of entry
Minute	[00,59]	The left 0 is always displayed, but can be omitted at the time of entry
Second	[00,59]	The left 0 is always displayed, but can be omitted at the time of entry

Example: TOD#23:59:45.

Token An active step of an SFC is known as a token.

TOPO_ADDR_TYPE This predefined type is used as output for READ_TOPO_ADDR function. This type is an ARRAY[0..4] OF Int. You can find it in the libset, in the same family than the EFs which use it.

U

UDINT UDINT is the abbreviation of Unsigned Double Integer format (coded on 32 bits) unsigned. The lower and upper limits are as follows: 0 to (2 to the power of 32) - 1.
Example:
0, 4294967295, 2#11111111111111111111111111111111, 8#37777777777, 16#FFFFFFFF.

UINT UINT is the abbreviation of Unsigned integer format (coded on 16 bits). The lower and upper limits are as follows: 0 to (2 to the power of 16) - 1.
Example:
0, 65535, 2#1111111111111111, 8#177777, 16#FFFF.

Unlocated variable An unlocated variable is a variable for which it is impossible to know its position in the PLC memory. A variable which have no address assigned is said to be unlocated.

V

Variable Memory entity of the type BOOL, WORD, DWORD, etc., whose contents can be modified by the program during execution.

W

WORD The WORD type is coded in 16 bit format and is used to carry out processing on bit strings.
This table shows the lower/upper limits of the bases which can be used:

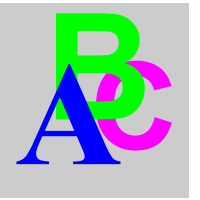
Base	Lower limit	Upper limit
Hexadecimal	16#0	16#FFFF

Base	Lower limit	Upper limit
Octal	8#0	8#177777
Binary	2#0	2#1111111111111111

Representation examples

Data content	Representation in one of the bases
0000000011010011	16#D3
1010101010101010	8#125252
0000000011010011	2#11010011

Index



Symbols

%SW60, 27
%SW61, 27, 104
%SW62, 27
%SW63, 27
%SW64, 27
%SW65, 27

A

addresses, 104
application programs, 148

B

backplanes, 51
    mapping, 48
blinking indicators, 24

C

clocks
    Real TIme Clocks, 108
cold starts, 74, 107

D

data transfers, 38, 40
diagrams
    MAST scans, 41
    transfer, 39

E

events, 74

F

failures
    types, 144

H

health messages, 142

I

identical programs, 156
indicators
    blinking, 24
    status, 150
    steady off, 24
    steady on, 24
In-rack I/O, 17

L

LED, 24
logic mismatches, 104

M

messages
    warning, 174

modifications
offline, 159
online, 158
modules
replacing, 149
multitasking restrictions, 28

O

OS upgrades, 162
OSLoader, 163
overhead, system, 40

P

PCMCIA cards, 82
Premium Hot Standby, 16
Primary controller, 16

R

Real Time Clocks
RTC, 108
registers
command, 101

S

scan times, 39, 40, 101, 148
setup methods
Hot Standby System, 48
Standby controller, 16
Standby controllers
Real Time Clocks, 108
state RAM, 39
status registers, 103
steady off indicators, 24
steady on indicators, 24
system bits, 27, 101
system words, 27, 101

T

tests
confidence, 142
run time, 142
startup, 142
textids, 174
times
address swaps, 44
transfer, 40

U

updating
offline, 107
upgrades, 162

V

values
initial, 107

W

warm starts, 74